Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 114 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Takotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000.
Paid up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000.
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are oppened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. In sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deopsits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 189[illegible]
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES ETC., at Borivli Poisur, Simpoli and Kandivli, Etc.

High Court.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 49 of 1915.
Chaturbhuj Gordhandas .....Plaintiff.
versus
Vithaldas Mohanji and another ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises at Magathana, Lot No. 8, at Borivli, the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary, on SUNDAY, the 19th day of May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):—
FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft. by 38½ft., or thereabouts together with trees, etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the East by the property of Antone Rodrigues, on the West by the public Lane, on the South by a gully and the house of Sherif Saya, and on the North by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker.
SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 69ft. by 43ft., situate at Poisur in Salsette and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by a rivulet, on the South by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala, and on the North by the property of Sherif Saya.
THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Poisur in Salsette, viz.:—(1) One tiled house 45ft., by 23ft., and bounded on the East by the house of John, on the West by the public road, on the South by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker, and on the North by the mango art: (2) one range of tiled chawl, measuring 43½ by 19½ft., and bounded on the East by the vacant ground on the West by the public road, on the South by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the North by a passage and the house of Tejbai.
FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette, which Paddy Khariff admeasures 23 acres and 34¼ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4-0.
FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Kandivli in Salsette, which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 5 acres and 35½ goonthas, or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.
SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Warae land admeasuring 12 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.
SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate, at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 66 acres and 6¼ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 16 acres and 23 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.
EIGHTLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 4 acres and 21 3/4 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 1 acre and 30 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, and private offer, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their Office in Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES DAMASK, 3 CASES FANCY CHINTZ, 2 CASES SATTIN CHINTZ AND 1 CASE BLACK CHINTZ.
Under instructions from Kersondas Purshotum, Esqr. and on account and risk of Mr H. M. Malom of Apollo Bunder, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—
T. R. P. 1442/44—3 cases each containing 50 pieces Damask.
R. G. 336 12423/25—3 cases each containing 66 pieces fancy chintz.
C. R. P. 764—1 case containing 60 pieces black chintz.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.
(1) Re:—James Buckley (deceased):—
Wearing apparels, leather trunks, boots, shoes, walking sticks, table cutlery, books, photo frames, rug, pillows etc.
(2) Re:—C. J. Roberts (deceased):—
1 Jost fan with case.
(3) Re:—Ahmed Ebrahim Nana (deceased):—
Carpets, shawls, rugs, quilts, metal boxes, metal coins, silver chains, wearing apparels, metal glasses, metal bowls, utensils, table, chairs, etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th May, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY AND GOLDEN ORNAMENTS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, the undermentioned rich Jewellery of the deceased Bai Naja widow of Bhagwandas Lakhmichand including golden bangles, kadas, necklace, pearl bangles, rich diamond rings, pearl collar diamonds, pair kuda of 14 diamonds rose of diamonds and ruby, emerald ring, diamond and emerald earrings diamond collar buttons, sleeve buttons, one diamond ring of about 8¼ ratis and one of about 1¾ ratis, gold watch, wrist watch, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1918.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS IN ONE COMPOUND KNOWN AS HIRA COTTAGE SITUATED ON BHATIA HILL AT LONAVLA ON THE KHANDALA-LONAVLA ROAD, NEXT TO NARANJI PURMANAND SANATORIUM.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable property.
All that piece or parcel of land with two bungalows and outhouses erected thereon situate at Lonavala Mongay Toongarbee Turf Mawal in the district of Poona being part of Survey No. 88 containing by admeasurement thirty-eight Gunthas more or less in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Naranji Parmanand on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dwarkadas Dharamsey but now of Morarji Vassonji and Pramjiwan Vassonji and Brothers on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jiwandas Mulji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
The bungalows are in splendid condition and are well furnished. Arrangements for viewing the premises will be made on application and private offers will be considered.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Solicitors at their office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BAGS RAJAPURI TURMERIC.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Somedchand Kasiram at their godown at Khoja gully and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Jethalal Tricumdas.
51 bags Rajapuri Turmeric of the contract of Chaitra Sudh By to Punem.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1918.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.

Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."

Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."

Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."

Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
Writes 20th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."

VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
ORIENT HOTEL.
MAY, 17 and 18—Hours: 10 to 1 and 4 to 7 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., M.D.,
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word half anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics with teaching experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply A. M. DALAL, Broach. 4188

WANTED for Hired Transport two ENGINEERS with knowledge of internal combustion oil engine, also 1st & 2nd Mate. Apply to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 4291

WANTED—A young energetic painstaking EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY CANVASSER for an Import and Export Firm in Bombay. Apply stating minimum salary and previous experience, to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4280

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for a Mercantile firm, two fast TYPISTS, starting pay Rupees thirty-five with prospects; knowing shorthand preferred. Apply sharp stating caste, age and past experience to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4301

WANTED.—A CLERK, prepared to enlist and to proceed on service at once for work in the Base Office, Busra. Pay Rs. 18-8 as a Sepoy, including Batta with Office Allowance according to qualifications, free clothing, rations and lodging, active service conditions. Applicant must be physically fit. Preference given to clerks of previous regimental experience. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 105th MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Belgaum. 4241

WANTED—A FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Committee, Nagpur, on Rs. 100—5—150. The selected candidate will be a whole time servant and will have to live in the quarters to be provided by the Committee. He will be allowed the free use of a cycle for Municipal work. The post is pensionable. None need apply who does not possess Mechanical Engineer's qualifications. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Preference will be given to one who has been a Member of Fire Brigade in a Presidency Town. Applicants should state their age and send copies of testimonials to H. N. RAY, Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Nagpur on or before the 31st May, 1918. 4292

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POST as PRIVATE SECRETARY or CORRESPONDENCE CLERK (Business correspondence a speciality) in a big firm, preferably in Moffussil, by an experienced high caste Hindu. Please write to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4293

WANTED.

WANTED.—DAY ACCOMMODATION for Horse and Trap, or Motor, in the neighbourhood of Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4240

WANTED.

WANTED—BOILERS of good make pressure at least 125 lbs., complete with all mountings, fittings, feed pumps, etc., and steel chimney, base plates, economisers, etc., all in first class condition. Apply stating price and particulars to Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4266

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

LANOVLA BUNGALOWS—Will be sold by Public Auction, at BENNETT'S, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), TO-DAY. 4298

FANS—From Rs. 28-8-0 to Rs. 150 to work on oil or electricity. CLUBWALLA & Co. Ltd., 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 4299

FOR SALE—COAL ASHES, 30 to 35 carts load. For particulars apply to Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4300

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO BE LET.

TO LET for the Poona season, a BUNGALOW with two bed-rooms, centrally situated, healthy locality. Ample outhouses and stables. Rent Rs. 1,500. Apply to Box No. 258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4290

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND WARRANT No 985 for Rs. 100 of the BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, in my name has been LOST. Public are hereby warned against dealing with the same in any way.

DR. HIRJIBHOY DORABJI GIMI.

4296

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 27th ultimo, a Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 150 per whole share and Rs. 75 per half share will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd April, 1918, on production of share certificates.

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 11th May, 1918. 4294

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRST DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Rupees Fifteen per share of Rs. 250 each free of Income Tax will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 13th May, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on ordinary week days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturdays, at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 22nd day of April, 1918, on presentation of share certificates.

(Sd.) TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 11th May, 1918. 4303

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 104-110 Cochin Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.

MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1918.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 29th May, 1918 both days inclusive.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

UNDER the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS on "HOME RULE and WORK BEFORE US" on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi Road, Cavel.

All are cordially invited to attend.

D. D. SATHAYE,
S. G. BANKER,
M. B. VELKAR,
UMER SOBANI,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

251, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 13th May, 1918. 4305

NOTICE.

THE POONA SWADESHI WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

WHEREAS by a Debenture Trust Deed, dated the 31st day of December, 1913, made between this Company and SIRDAR NARHAR TRIMBAK RAJMACHIKAR and Mr. BHUKANDAS NARAYENDAS, both of Poona, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders, this Company assigned its land, buildings, and machinery to the said Trustees as security for the repayment of 500 Debentures of the value of Rs. 1,25,000, and whereas the said Sirdar Rajmachikar as Surviving Trustee under the said Debenture Trust Deed, and the Poona Bank, Ltd., as holders of Debentures of the value of Rs. 1,20,000 and Messrs. Dandekar Bros. of Poona, as holders of Debentures of the value of Rs. 5,000 have lodged their claims with the undersigned claiming repayment of the above amounts with interest, out of the sale proceeds of the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Ltd., (viz. Rs. 1,92,500) in the hands of the undersigned. All persons or any shareholders of the Company having any right, interest, or claim in the said sale proceeds and objecting to the repayment of the above claims are hereby required to make their objections known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, within ten days from the date hereof, after which period, any objections of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as waived.

B. S. KAMAT,
Liquidator.

Poona, 13th May, 1918. 4295

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KIKABHAI GOVINDJI MISTRY has contracted for the absolute sale of the property described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client Mr. GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual leasehold tenure situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 531 5/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3545, 1B/3587, 4 C/3550, 2/F3550 and part of 3589 together with the messuage, hereditament or dwelling house erected thereon and which is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E No. 3916(4) and Street No. 103(G) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 on or towards the North by Plot No. 17 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 15.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4306

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIROJSHA PESTANJI MISTRI has contracted to sell to our client DEVIDAS TRICUMDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road, at a private land off Balaram Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 522 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, etc., New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131 and 132 and New Survey No. 6984 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 4400 (2) and street No. 32A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit Poor Chawl and partly by land belonging to the said Hamabai Framji Petit and another, on or towards the West by the property of Erechshaw Maneckji Mistri, Ardeshir Maneckji Mistri and Pestonji Jamshedji Shroff, on or towards the North by the thirty feet private road and on or towards the South by land belonging to Hamabai Framji Petit and another.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4304

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAWAKSHAW DINSHAW DAVAR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. NANU NASSERWANJI BHARUCHA, the property hereinafter described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise this purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, leased out to Mr. J. J. Marsland under an Indenture of agreement bearing date the 11th day of April, 1911, and expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and J. J. Marsland of the other part admeasuring (735) Seven-hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and bearing plot No. 51, 52 (part of) New Survey No. 7335 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 2883 (16a) Street No. nil and bounded on the North by a service passage belonging to the City Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by the Laburnum Road, on or towards the East by the property of one Ardeshir B. Dubash and on or towards the west by the property belonging to Hooseinbhoy Heptoola.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1918.

POCHA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

4302

Largest Dental Practice East of Suez.
English and American Painless Dentistry.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
107, Esplanade Road, over French Bank, opp. Clock Tower, Bombay.

I do not regulate my fees by the amount of the patient's bank account, but maintain a fixed-scale of prices, charging all persons alike for similar work done in the same way. I make no claim to CHEAP DENTISTRY, for cheap Dentistry is expensive. If you purchase cheap Dentistry you not only WASTE your money, but your teeth probably receive serious injury, possibly resulting in the impairment of the whole physical system.

Years ago, I perceived the great evil of the inequality of Dental charges. The best dentists charged TOO MUCH, and the cheap Dentists charged TOO LITTLE. The former charged for professional, social prestige, the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first class work.

To me a MIDDLE COURSE seemed the only fair one and I adopted it. I ask fees that permit a fair margin of profit for honest skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

You may consult me and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense, a fully qualified medical man is always in attendance with Dr. Carr, for special treatment of Pyorrhea and other diseases of the Oral Cavity.

Absolutely Painless Extractions.
PERMANENT FILLINGS:—Gold Amalgam and Porcelain, Gold Crown and Bridge Work (teeth without plates).
ARTIFICIAL TEETH (fitted on the latest up-to-date methods).

High Class workmanship, best materials.
All Work Guaranteed.
Established in Bombay over 10 years.
Hours: 9 to 6, Sunday 10 to 12 noon.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Re. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld
Worli Laboratory Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:
BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT TUESDAY, 14th May
Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous Musical War Play.
"THE BETTER 'OLE"
WEDNESDAY, 15th May
The Sparkling Musical Comedy
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
THURSDAY, 16th May
The Alhambra Theatre Triumph
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(2nd Edition)
FRIDAY, 17th MAY
The Highly Successful Musical Comedy
"CARMINETTA"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30.
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."
FINAL FOUR EPISODES.

THE EMPIRE
To-Night at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE LATE
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
WITH
Miss HILDA MOORE
And Full London Company.
In a six-reel screen version of
Sir ARTHUR PINERO'S
Celebrated Stage Success
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
The tragedy of a woman who sought in vain to put herself right with society.
THE
"SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY"
This is Sir George's first appearance on the screen. He achieves a great success.
London Press "Critic" says: "Sir George's great histrionic powers are fully revealed, and it is remarkable that the absence of the spoken word is hardly noticed. The picture is a Gem, a "tour de force," which defies criticism because of its perfection in every detail.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2
PRESENT GALA ATTRACTION!
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
THE TWO SHIRLEYS
In Musical Novelties and Originalities
MISS W. SHIRLEY
Soubrette
MR. F. SHIRLEY
Balladist
In addition
HUGE VARIETIES
By the
GAIETY ARTISTES
including
IDAHO
The Shooting Marvel
and
DON'T MISS
The Funny Farcical Comedy
THE BROKEN DOLL
Thursday May 16th
GREAT GALA ATTRACTIONS
Watch for Particulars.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings, and fancy Brass Works.
No. 6, Patni Building,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ANOTHER WONDERFUL WEEK-END!
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
"DADDY"
Presented by Mr. E. H. Du CASSE
An intensely human All-British story woven round the famous song, with an all-star English cast headed by the famous
LONDON REVUE ACTRESS
MISS PEGGY KURTON
Special Orchestral Effects.
To-night only at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
New Programme To-morrow.

IMPERIAL
Last Chapters of the Popular Film:
"THE FATAL RING"
in which the story is brought to a happy conclusion.
PATHE'S "HISTORY OF THE WAR"
dealing with the rally of French Colonial troops; the French Navy and Air Service.
Pathe Gazette: Luke Comic
Daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30. Matinees: Saturday 5 & Sunday 3-30 & 5.
LOOK OUT FOR NEW SERIAL BEGINNING SHORTLY.

THE MAJESTIC GIRGAUM, TRAM TERM.
To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
THE GREAT RAILWAY SERIAL
The Girl and the Game
Episodes—4—5—6
to-gether with
The Universal Screen Magazine
and
A Sparkling Comic.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 11th:

	Bales:
Egyptian spot sakellerides	29.66

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 11th:

M.G. Bengal Good	16.27
" " Fully Good	16.77
" " Fine	17.14
" No. 1 Comra Good	17.68
" " Fully Good	18.18
" " Fine	18.55
" Broach Good	20.30
" " Fully Good	19.55
" " Fine	20.80
" Scinde Good	16.27
" " Fully Good	16.77
" " Fine	17.14

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 11th.

	Bales:
Total in Sight	10,852,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	398,000
East Indian " "	157,000
American " "	2,322,000
Other " "	64,000
Total Sales	10,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	65,000
" " Stock	1,900
" " Forwarded	..
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	117,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	26.50+27
" Oct.	26.84+21
" " Jan.	26 60+19
Spot Cotton at New York	28.15 Unchgd.
" Orleans	..
Futures at New Orleans July	26.00+48
" Oct.	25.00+38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	50,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to France and Continent ..	38,000
" to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,311,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,034,000

(Delayed in transmission.)

New York, May 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	25.98
" Oct	25.24
" " Jan.	25.00
Spot Cotton at New York	27.85
" Orleans	29.25
Futures at New Orleans July	25 30
" Oct.	24.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	21
Demand Bills	4.75.59
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

(New York 10th not yet received will follow.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	49
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	63½
Government Securities 3 % ..	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	27.16½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 11th:

5½ % 1925—1928	£87½ Un chgd
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5½ % New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 11th:

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F.	80
" Red Karachi do. .. do. ..	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Sellers ..	80

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Value	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Paid	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6
Tone :—Firm.	

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm	
Tone of Linseed :—Firm but inactive.	
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Value	2/3½

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One BeautifulSet of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from :

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 13.

The nominal quotations this morning were Rs. 718 for Fine Broach May and Rs. 724 for Fine Broach July. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 715 for Fine Broach May and advanced to Rs. 717½. Later on the price was Rs. 714/15, but these rates were all more or less nominal as buyers were scarce owing to fears of immediate tenders. The quotation at 3-30 p.m. was Rs. 712. At Colaba business was reported in Fine Broach May at Rs. 712 and in July at Rs. 720. Closing rates were as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the demand is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	.. ..	Rs: 712
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	.. ..	" 660
Fully Good Bengal	"	.. ..	" 640
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	.. ..	" 720
" M. G. Coompta	"	.. ..	" 738
" Westerns	"	.. ..	" 700

QUOTATION 10. 30. P. M.

Broach May Fine, 713.
July, 721.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 13TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	620	605	550	500	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	615	600	545		"
M.G. Wardha Hingughat		685	635		"
M.G. Nag ore ..		685	665		"
M.G. Yeotmal ..		675			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		665			"
M.G. Amraoti ..		665			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		662	642		"
M.G. Khandesh ..			595		"
M.G. Muthla ..		610	585		"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			705		"
M.G Broach ..	720	715	707		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 11th May 1918.

Cotton	5 412 bales.
Wheat	11,104 owts.
Linseed	5,312 "
Rape, &c	362 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	573 "
Castorseed	1,071 "
Rice	35,237 "
Myrabollams	2,989 "
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7,404 "
Jowar	2 "
Walze	Nil
Barley	4,931 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	620	605	550	500	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	615	600	545	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	595	..	Ready
Akola Khamg .. Fair-StapleM G.	..	660	640	..	Ready
Amracti (M.G.)	..	665	645	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	675	655	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	675	655	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	685	665	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	685	665	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	720	715	707	..	Ready
Kadi Viramgam(MG.)	..	..	705	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	610	585	..	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	715	Ready
Western (H.G.) ..	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	740	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 13th 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs: a: p.	Ball Delivery: Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	7 11 0
" Cawnpore 70-86	52 0 0	7 10 0
" Karachi Rangla ..	52 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 3 0	7 9 0
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	82 0 0	---
" Gajar 75.25	85 0 0	---
" Gajar 50.50	83 0 0	---
" Black	80 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	9 10 0	10 0 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	---
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 4 0
Barley	27 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 10 0
Forward:	Rs: as: p:	
Wheat April-May	7 7 0	
Linseed May	8 6 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 13th 1918:

	Rate per lb:
Davids No. 10	As. 15 13
Shapurji No 10	" 14 13
Simplex No. 10	" 14 12
Edward No. 10	" 14 12
Light Houses No. 0½	" 13 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13th 1918

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	204
American Dollars	279
Hongkong "	293½
Shanghai "	298½
Japan "	145
Singapore "	155½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-10.
Sovereign Rs. 17-11.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 113-10.
Silver 1st sett. Rs. 113-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months sight France Fr. 21D¼.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 207-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 149-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapur Rs. 155-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm but eased off during the course of the day owing to profit taking. At the close there was a re-action and the market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,900, Swadeshi 1,960, Simplex 800, Pearls 612-8, New Greats 340, Madhavji 2,220, Luxmi Cotton 1,620, Kohinoor 1,545, Kasturchand 1,180, Ind. Malwa 345 x.d., Finlay 507-8, Fazulbhoy 800, Currimbhoy 327-8, David 570, Crescent 242-8, Century 442-8, Nagpur 2,480, Bombay United 925, Katni ordy. 247-8, Tata Old defd. 1,080, Tata New defd. 350 prem., Alcocks 875, Bombay Burma 740 ex-right, Bombay Tramway 357-8, Tata Hydro 1,220, Bombay Steam 305.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,897-8, Swadeshi 1,960, Simplex 792-8, Pearls 610, New Great Ind. Bleeching 170, Finlay 505, Fazulbhoy 797-8, David 570, Currimbhoy 375, 340, Madhavji 2.227-8, Kohinoor 1,545, Kasturchand 1,180, Ind. Malwa 345 x.d., Crescent 242-8, Century 440, Nagpur 2,480 x.d., Bombay United 925, Bombay Dyeing 1,340, Advance 1,260, Katni ordy. 247-8, Tata New ordy. 95, prem., Tata Old defd. 1,080, Tata New defd. 310 prem., Alcocks 875, Bombay Burma 735, Bombay Steam 305, Bombay Tramway 357-8, Tata Hydro 1,220.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated 28th March 1918 state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue, shows a very slight decrease of £18,080, as compared with last week's return.

A preliminary estimate of the output of gold in the United States for 1917 has been issued, giving $84,456,600, as compared with $92,590,300 for 1916.

General Allenby has issued a proclamation prohibiting the import of gold into Egypt except under licence.

SILVER.

As we anticipated in our last letter the tendency of the market has been very firm, although a slight setback took place after 46d. (the highest price since 30th October last) had been reached on the 23rd instant.

The Shanghai exchange has not shown equal firmness, the movements of the price of silver seeming to have lost to some extent their direct influence upon it.

The Indian Currency returns given below show a further reduction in the holding of silver. The holding of 1,075 lakhs is lower than any recorded since February 19th 1906, when it consisted of 1,060 lakhs. A temporary lessening of the holding, however, is far less material now that steps are being taken to release a portion of the extremely large stock of silver held in the United States against currency. If the proposed step is carried out, the equivalent of about 155,000,000 ounces of fine silver (200,000,000 U. S. A.) will be at once available for such purposes as the United States of America may decide. Inasmuch as the United States of America has urgent need of credits in India for the purchase of Indian products it has been decided to fix the cost of supplying rupees in India at 35½ cents. per rupee, there is but little doubt that silver will be supplied by the United States for Indian coinage, as required, in order to render this arrangement easily operative.

(In lakhs of rupees)	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
Notes in Circulation ...	10,304	10,259	10,073
Reserve in silver coin and bullion ...	1,271	1,247	1,075
Gold coin and bullion in in India ...	2,818	2,797	2,783
Gold out of India ...	67	67	67

The stock in Bombay on the 8th instant consisted of 1,300 bars. No fresh news has come to hand.

The stock in Shanghai on the 23rd March consisted of about 29,975,000 ounces in sycee and 13,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 29,750,000 ounces in sycee and 13,800,000 dollars on the 18th instant. Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

March 22, 45d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 23, 46d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 25, 46d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 26, 45 5/8d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 27, 45 5/8d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 28, 45 5/8d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 45.645.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1 1/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 11th May 1918.

LIABILITIES:

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	99,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	5,65,90,804
" Deposits at Branches ..	86,91,944
	6,52,82,748
Other Deposits	15,55,14,201
Post Bills	7,889
Sundries	23,79 935
Rs: ..	24,27,84,773

ASSETS:

	Rs
Government Securities	6,07,85,595
Other authorised Securities	20,09,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,23,96,463
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,50,44,309
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,40,84,634
Dead Stock	3,64,832
Stamps	10,095
Bullion	6,32,779
Balances with other Banks	5,36,218
Sundries	7,64,20,388
Cash	
Rs: ..	24,27,84,773

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Monday the 13th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Mid. & Lo. Colaba	1	1
Fort, Northern	1	1
Market	1	1
Kamatipura	1	0
Tardeo	1	1
Worli	2	1
Maratha Hospital	0	3
SMALL POX	4	1
CHOLERA	1	Nil

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	115	111	84

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN POONA AND PANCHGANI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 12.

The sky in Poona was clouded and monsoonish in appearance on Sunday morning. Wednesday's showers were repeated on Friday night when it rained lightly till into Saturday morning. On Saturday evening, however, it blew a terrific duststorm for over half an hour from the East, followed a little later by welcome showers, accompanied by thunder and lighting.

Panchgani reports a heavy gale and thunderstorm on Wednesday which was doubtless repeated yesterday, to judge by the direction of the storm. The whole of Chesson Road was a stream with green fruit and branches.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A correspondent writes from Mahableshwar We have had heavy thunderstorms here lately. On Friday evening, after about six, the Lodwick Monument—a historic spot—was destroyed by a fall of lightening. Only the basement now remains. The stones were hurled all round, some over thirty feet away.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hous.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the submontane districts. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is locally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the east. Temperature is in slight excess in the west both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Jacobabad recording a maximum of 116 deg. F.; night temperature is above the average in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is above normal in Cutch and north Gujart; night temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Duststorms have occurred in the north-western districts and Saugor reports 0 10in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues in excess in the south-east. Day temperature is below normal here; night temperature is above the average in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen at Karwar and Bombay. Skie continue moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.33in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above the average. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is also below normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan, the chief amounts being 1.90in. at Calicut and 1.06in. at Trivandrum. Weather continues disturbed in the outh-east Arabian Sea but seas have gone down on the Malabar Coast.

No great change appears likely on the west coast. A few showers may occur in the south-east of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, and the west of the Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr. ..	29.625 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.750 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	81.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,W,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	148 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.03 "
Do. do. year	1.49 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 13th May	0.07 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	13	m 0	33	27	4	13	m 6	39	14 5
		1	27a	29	6		7	33a	18 3
Tues.	14	m 1	17	28	8	14	m 7	19	15 5
		2	10a	28	8		8	21a	18 9
Wed.	15	m 2	3	25	10	15	m 8	0	16 7
		2	54a	27	8		9	13a	19 3
Thur	16	m 2	52	24	10	16	m 8	43	17 10
		3	40a	26	8		10	16a	19 8
Fri	17	m 3	47	24	1	17	m 9	30	19 1
		4	26a	25	9		11	23a	19 9
Sat	18	m 4	52	23	7	18	m 10	28	20 1
		5	18a	25	1				
Sun.	19	m 6	10	28	5	19	m 0	30	19 7
		6	14a	24	9		m 11	56	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 13 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 16 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
" 17 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
" 18 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
" 19 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 May 4d. 8h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4m. a.m.

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The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

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is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

but be sure you get **ROSE'S**

—there are imitations.

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Take the Offensive Against Catarrh

Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

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Jummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m., Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 17.

Western India Turf Club: Meeting at Taj Mahal Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1-13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1-13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DISTURBANCE IN ARABIAN SEA.

The Meteorological Department, Simla, has notified the Port Officer, Bombay, that conditions remain disturbed in the centre and south-east of the Arabian Sea.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "Home Rule and the Work before Us," to-morrow, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi Road.

KEROSINE OIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will published the following few lines in your valued paper.

Now-a-days kerosine oil retail merchants as well as agents, having stock of oil for sale, think that they are doing better business by not supplying the customers who call on their shops or offices for getting only one tin and who in begging tones ask them for it. Only to-day I went to the offices of Messrs. Manji Nathoo and Co. at Khoja Mohola. They had stock of kerosine tins, but they would not supply, me and asked me to go to Mr. G. M. Kanji, at Chakla Street. Thereupon I went to Chakla Street and asked for one tin, but the man at the shop informed me that he could only sell to certain persons who brought a chit from the office. He did not give even one tin to me, though he had about 15 tins of oils in stock at the time. Will the Controller enquire into the matter and see that the dealers and agents supply every customer, whoever he may be, as long as they have stock.—Yours etc.,

M. C. RUVALA.

Girgaum, 11-5-18.

HOW SOLDIERS STOP SERIOUS RHEUMATIC PAINS

ANYONE CAN DO IT WITHIN TEN MINUTES AND WITHOUT ANY LINIMENTS, OINTMENTS, ETC., WRITES T. S. WILBURN OF THE R.A.M.C.

If there are any rheumatic possibilities in a soldier's system it requires only a few hours of standing in the cold, wet and muddy trenches to bring on a crippling attack. Wet feet and clothing, without opportunity to change, inability to regulate the diet with the same care as at home, long periods of exposure to the elements, and various other conditions at the Front are, of course, extremely bad for a rheumatic subject, and rheumatism therefore came to be regarded as more or less a necessary evil. A very convenient and extremely effective treatment, by means of which the medical officers finally succeeded in stopping almost immediately the torturing pain of muscular, articular, or inflammatory rheumatism, gouty twinges, stiff joints, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, neuralgia, backache, and other uric acid complaints, may be of interest to civilians who are afflicted with these forms of acute misery.

To quickly soothe and draw the pain out of any sore muscles or aching feet, and to limber stiff joints, all you need to do is to bathe either the entire body or simply the affected parts in strong saltrated water, this being prepared by dissolving ordinary refined Reudel bath saltrates in plain water, preferably rather hot. A large handful is sufficient for a full bath of water, and about ten minutes in this will stop all pains or aching. You can get some of this standard and inexpensive compound from any chemist, and it immediately produces highly medicated and oxygenated water which has wonderful curative power. It consists of the refined deposits from certain medicinal spring waters, and on account of its healing and strongly antiseptic qualities is also an excellent curative treatment for badly inflamed skin affections, such as eczema, etc., also for swellings and irritations generally. In fact, soldiers use it for all the various complaints which are treated so successfully at expensive spas and medicinal springs. Harry Lauder recently sent a large quantity of the Reudel bath saltrates compound to the boys in the trenches, to their huge delight.

4072

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

GIRL MURDERED FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

CRIME BY A TRUSTED GUEST.

(SPECIAL VACATION SITTING)

(Before Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor and Justice Kajiji.)

Soni Balwanta v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

The accused was found guilty of murdering one Saru, a girl of 10 or 11, for the sake of her ornaments and was sentenced to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—Accused Soni is a Maratha woman, aged about 30. She and her husband lived at Takli in the Shrigonda taluka with her father Santu Manaji. Soni and her husband lived by labour, but wished to purchase a field. They had paid a visit to the complainant, who was a distant relation of Soni; some three or four weeks before the offence with a view to borrowing money from him. He had put them off. Soni paid a second visit alone for the same purpose on the 25th January. Complainant Govinda was unable to lend the money and as he had received a letter from his son, a sepoy in the 114th Regiment at Poona, to the effect that the regiment was going to the Front he had to go to Poona that very night. He left by the night train. Soni said she would stay the night. There were also in the house the little girl, Saru, the elder daughter Parwati, who was ill at the time, and his sister-in-law Thakubai. On the morning of January 26th Soni set out for the bazar at about 8 a.m. and as she went beckoned to Saru to go with her. Soni returned alone at about noon. On being asked what had become of Saru, she said that she had not gone with her. She left shortly afterwards to return home. At that time nobody suspected anything for Soni was a relation. Soon after Soni's departure Thakubai returned from work and asked why the house-work had not been done. Parwati replied that Saru had followed Soni and had not come home. Thaku then went out to search for Saru. Her search proving fruitless she went to the police chavdi and gave information to the City Police Sub-Inspector. She also gave a list of the ornaments and clothes she was wearing, worth about Rs. 151.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.

Soni first denied the charge and persisted in denying all knowledge of what had become of Saru, but subsequently she offered to point out the corpse of Saru. She then took the police and a *punch* to a small nullah behind a ginning factory and there showed the corpse. The body was much decomposed and partly eaten by wild animals. It was identified at the hospital by the father. The inquest report stated that the *sari* was tied tightly round the girl's neck and that the cause of death appeared to be strangulation. The accused was sent to the Magistrate to have her confession recorded. She afterwards told her father to produce the ornaments. He agreed to do so and dug out a bundle from his field, which contained the missing ornaments. In the first statement the accused admitted having taken Saru to the market and said that on the way back they met two men of her village, namely, Ganpati and Rambhau. The men gave Saru sweetmeats, took off her ornaments and strangled her with the *sari*. The accused was given Rs. 10 to keep silent. She then told an entirely different story before the committing Magistrate to the effect that one Govinda, son-in-law of the complainant, had met her and Saru and had induced them to go into the fields on the pretext of eating green *jawari*, and had suddenly strangled the girl and taken away her ornaments. She added that he threatened her and so made her take away the ornaments and leave Nagar immediately. She said that her previous statement was a false statement made from fear of Govinda's threats.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed: "The evidence proves beyond doubt that Saru was murdered for the sake of the ornaments she was wearing and that the accused murdered her. The accused admits that she was present at the murder and that she disposed of the ornaments. There is no basis for the allegation that Govinda murdered the girl; this allegation is a mere desperate attempt to shift some portion of the blame from accused's own shoulders. All the facts point conclusively to her guilt. They are so convincing that the pleader appointed for her defence did not reply to the Public Prosecutor's address. The crime—the murder of a small and defenceless girl for the sake of her ornaments by a trusted guest and relation in the father's absence and when the sister was incapacitated by illness—is a most appalling one. I can find no extenuating circumstance."

SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION.

Their Lordships taking into consideration the different statements of the accused and the other circumstances of the case reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

TWO MEN CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, yesterday, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Ann Achung and Hateem with possessing without a license eighty "tolas" and seventeen "tolas" of opium respectively. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to six weeks' simple imprisonment. The second accused, who had one previous conviction, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A CRYING EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I draw the attention of the public to the very sad condition of many unfortunate helpless young Hindu girls who are sold by their greedy parents as wives to old worthless men or to some young devils caring only for money or 'high birth.' Most of these poor girls become widows soon, and it is no wonder that some of them succumb to temptations.

Unfortunately public opinion in India is not yet sufficiently strong against this evil. Is it not time that some one took up the cause of the luckless Hindu girls and widows, who are as helpless as animals before their earthly gods and goddesses—their caste men and caste women.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay Humanitarian Fund's Office,
309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay No. 2,
May 11, 1918.

On Friday, a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Siddaramapa Dandipa Pawate, 1,500 people attending. Messrs. Narsopant Kelker of Poona and Gangadharrao Deshpande of Belgaum were the principal speakers. They criticised the action of the Government in cancelling the passports and in not inviting to the Delhi Conference the recognised leaders of the people.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CHIEF JUDGE MEETS HIS STAFF.

Following close upon last week's "At Home" to the Bench and Bar of the Small Causes Court, the Chief Judge, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, held another interesting social function on Sunday evening last, when he invited the whole of his staff to meet him at the new Court premises at Carnac Road. The Registrar, Deputy Registrar, their assistants and all the permanent clerks as also the candidates had mustered strong in response to the Chief Judge's invitation. The Chief Judge, in making a short speech, observed that when he invited the Bar on a prior occasion it naturally struck him that the staff of the Court ought also to be given an opportunity of celebrating their return home after eight years of homeless wandering. They were thankful to the Government for having at last lodged them in a permanent home. He hoped that amidst healthier surroundings they would be able to do their work even more efficiently than before. He also paid a handsome compliment to Mr. Wittet, the architect, who was present at the gathering, and thanked him for having designed the plans and carried out the building work in a manner which had earned for him the gratitude of all.

The Registrar, Mr. F. D. Spencer, in thanking the Chief Judge remarked that the function was an unique one in the history of the Court. He was much pleased when he first heard of the "At Home" to the pleaders, but he was much more pleased when he heard of the Chief Judge's intention to invite his staff also. The present site of the Court had been his home for the last nearly thirty years and no consideration would have prevented him from attending that evening's function. Even if he had not been invited, nothing short of an ejectment warrant would have put him out of Court, but then ejectment warrants were so difficult to get in these days that he would have safely defied even the Chief. (Laughter.) The Registrar then proceeded to give expression to his appreciation of the work of those who had helped him in removing the Court furniture and the records. Among these he gave the place of honour to Mr. Edulji Perozshaw Sakhidas, the furniture removing contractor, who, during the last eight years had, on no less than four occasions, successfully done the work of removing the furniture and records, without a single breakage or without a single scrap of paper or proceeding being found missing or misplaced out of the colossal records of half a century. He then referred to the assiduity of the Bailiff's department who had all worked hard in the arrangement and replacing of the records. He also eulogised the good work done by all the other members of his staff and concluded by thanking once again the Chief Judge for having given them an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on their being located in the new premises.

The gathering then dispersed after partaking of refreshments, which were served by the Taj Mahal Hotel management. Weighty Packets of Indian sweetmeats were distributed among the peons and other servants attached to the Court and thus everybody was able to celebrate an event which many had despaired of being able to witness during their period of service.

MAY VACATION SITTINGS.

The Small Causes Court will be closed on account of the summer vacation from the 16th instant to 9th June next, both days inclusive. The Chief Judge will act as vacation judge and sit in the new premises for disposal of emergent work on the 22nd and 29th instant and 5th proximo.

COTTON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coast-wise) during the week ending the 27th April, 1918, were 78,831 bales of 400 lbs each, as against 96,034 bales and 59,673 bales in the corresponding periods of 1917 and 1916, respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 1,423,589 bales, as against 2,035,561 bales in the corresponding period of 1916-17, and 2,568,027 bales in 1915-16, thus showing a decrease of 30 per cent. and of 45 per cent. respectively.

The exports of raw cotton from Bombay by sea to foreign countries in the twelve months, April to March (1917-18), were 1,665,288 bales of 400 lbs each as against 2,011,037 bales and 2,002,408 bales in the corresponding periods of 1916-17 and 1915-16 respectively.

The total imports during the week ending the 27th April, 1918, of cotton piece goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 41 million yards, as against 35 million yards and 37 million yards in the corresponding periods of 1917 and 1916 respectively. The total quantity of piece goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 2,099 tons, as against 3,196 tons in 1917 and 3,932 tons in 1916.

PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM.

The Sanitarium was founded by the late Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D., in 1891, with the object of providing accommodation on the healthy plains of the Deccan for poor women and children (of all races) who are in need of a change of climate from Bombay but whose circumstances do not admit of their taking a house or living at a dak bungalow or at an hotel.

The Sanitarium consists of sixteen small cottages, each of which stands in a separate compound. Six of these cottages are available for Europeans, two for Parsis, four for Hindus only and three for other races.

During the year 1917 the Sanitarium has been used by more families than in any previous year, 112 families, consisting of 551 persons (not including servants), having availed themselves of the benefits of the Institution. The numbers were composed as follows:—

78 European and Eurasian families, consisting of 373 persons; 24 Hindoo families, consisting of 139 persons; 6 Goanese and East Indian families, consisting of 30 persons; 3 Parsi families, consisting of 19 persons; 1 Jew (Bene-Israelite) family, consisting of 4 persons.

The Committee of the Western India Turf Club kindly gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of building at the Sanitarium a double cottage for single young women.

The Committee much regret that Government should have selected the site next to the Sanitarium for the Government Acetone Factory, and they can only hope that the factory will be so conducted as not to prove a nuisance to the Sanitarium.

RETIREMENT OF SIR STANLEY BATCHELOR.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

At the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Sir Stanley Batchelor presided for the last time with Mr. Justice Kajiji. After the work of the Special Vacation sitting was over, Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, made the following valedictory remarks on behalf of the Appellate Bar: "As this is the last time that my Lord Sir Stanley Batchelor presided on the Appellate Bench of this Honourable Court, I take occasion to express on behalf of the Appellate Bar our regret and sense of loss at your Lordship's early retirement. In your Lordship we are losing an able and eminent judge courtious and sympathetic towards the bar. Your Lordship is held in high esteem on account of your Lordship's conspicuous ability, deep learning and quick grasp of most intricate questions, of fine language in which your Lordship paid deference to the arguments on both sides has won the respect and admiration of the profession. We shall always remember you long and miss the quick decision and exemplary dispatch of work. We wish you long life and happiness in your Lordship's well-earned though early retirement."

SIR S. BATCHELOR'S REPLY.

Sir Stanley Batchelor in reply said:—

"Mr. Patkar and the gentlemen of the Appellate Bar, though I have been anxious to avoid adding the pain of farewell speeches to the inevitable pain of departure, yet I am glad that you have made the observations which have just fallen from you and I thank you for them warmly. For I should be sorry indeed to part from the High Court of Bombay, where I have worked so long without an opportunity of bidding farewell to you and of thanking you all from the least to the greatest for the valuable and unwearying help and courtesy which I have received at your hands. I take leave of you now with very sincere regret and with very cordial hope that you would succeed and prosper in your career. I know you will all, bear in mind the honour and reputation of this High Court and will do every thing in your power to promote and increase that reputation."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Hon. Sir Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, Kt., I.C.S., Senior Judge of the Bombay High Court, retires from the service from the 20th May. Mr. M. H. Hayward, I.C.S., is appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor as Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court on the retirement of Justice Batchelor. Sir Stanley Batchelor was born on the 8th February, 1868, and was educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware, and University College, London. After taking his B.A., degree, he joined the Indian Civil Service on the 30th August, 1889. After undergoing the training at the Panch-Mahals, Broach, Bijapur and Ahmedabad, he was appointed to write the Administration Report for the year 1893-94 by the Bombay Government. He was on special duty in the Secretariat for that purpose.

After finishing the work at the secretariat Sir Stanley Batchelor selected the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service for his future career. He was first posted as the Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad, then he was appointed Joint Judge and finally he became the District and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad. Again he was specially selected to fill the place of Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments. The work done by Mr. Batchelor at the Secretariat brought him to prominence. His notes on several important questions of the day were highly appreciated by the Government.

RAISED TO THE BENCH.

After the work in the Secretariat was over, Mr. Batchelor was appointed as the District and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, which post he held till he was selected to fill the place of a Puisne Judge in the High Court in 1904. His appointment was a surprise and had caused a kind of consternation amongst the members of the Indian Civil Service. He had superseded about fourteen senior members of the Service and there was quite an uproar in the Press. He was specially selected by Sir Lawrence Jenkins on account of his choice and exquisitely fine language and quick grasp of the intricate questions of law. In 1905 Mr. Batchelor married Miss Maud Alice Batty, a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Herbert Batty, who was a Puisne Judge of the High Court at that time.

In June 1914, Justice Batchelor was appointed a Knight in recognition of his valuable services.

When Sir Basil Scott was appointed on special duty as a member of the Rowlatt Commission to enquire into the internment cases, Sir Stanley Batchelor acted as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, which post he held till the commencement of the summer vacation. His retirement from the Indian Civil Service at an early age of 50 is a great loss to the public. He would have continued as a Judge of the High Court for 10 years more, but under Medical Advice, he thought desirable to retire and pass his time in cold climate.

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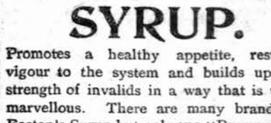
EST.  1886

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AGA KHAN'S VISIT TO ABDUL HAMID.

A MISREPRESENTATION.

The "Saturday Review" of March 23, contains the following letter from the Aga Khan:—

Sir,—Your review on the 9th March of the biography of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid, by Sir Edwin Pears, incidentally repeats a false assertion in reference to myself which I left in contemptuous silence when it appeared many months back in an extreme and obscure print. There is a time for speech, as for silence, and I feel I cannot allow the statement to pass unchallenged now that it has been given currency in a journal so influential as your own, of which I have been a regular and appreciative reader for many years.

In suport of his claim that "Abdul Hamid, as Caliph, always did the right thing from the Muslim point of view," the reviewer states that his Majesty's refusal to receive me "as representing any section of the Indian Muslims, sent a glow of satisfaction through the whole Islamic world." Nothing could be further from the truth. My only visit to Constantinople was made early in 1901. On the first Friday after my arrival I attended the Selamalik, and thereafter was received by the Sultan in an audience lasting over an hour. Our conversation, conducted through Abdul Hamid's own interpreter, was most pleasant and deeply interested me. The following day he sent me the Grand Cordon of a decoration; but as a British subject, I felt bound respectfully to refuse the honour, since the British regulations only permit of acceptance of foreign Orders in well defined cases.

His Majesty took the refusal in good part, and throughout my ten days' further stay, deputed one of his chamberlains to accompany and guide me on visits to the various places, such as the Dolma Bagloke, the older mosques, and other places of antiquarian and artistic interest. When I left, the officer of the Court whose duty it was to be present on the departure of ambassadors, saw me off.

The half truth which is "ever the blackest of lies" marks your reviewer's allegation. It is the case that the late Sultan did not receive me "as representing any section of the Indian Muslims"—for the simple reason that I did not go, and never asked or dreamed of going, to the audience in any other than the purely personal capacity of a visitor. I went with no pretension to speak for anyone but myself, and was received by the Sultan with the courtesy he had shown to other well-known visitors before me, such as (when out of office) Lord Rosebery and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

I am, sir,
Faithfully yours,
AGA KHAN.

15th March, 1918

DILATORINESS OF THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be allowed the hospitality of your columns to enquire what is wrong with the Indian Postal Administration?

On March 7th I posted at the Head Office, Poona, a valuable parcel, addressed to my bankers in Bombay, registering and obtaining a receipt for it. As it had not arrived its destination a week later I made an application at the Poona P. O., for proof of delivery. Two letters to the Postmaster were ignored, but a personal application elicited the information that the enquiry had been forwarded to the Presidency Postmaster of Bombay. After waiting a month I pressed again twice for a reply, and ultimately on April 23rd the Postmaster replied that an urgent reminder was that day being forwarded to the Presidency Postmaster. After waiting another ten days I transferred my enquiries to the Bombay Office, marking my application "urgent" and "immediate," but with no result. A further enquiry, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope met with the same fate. Nine weeks have now elapsed, and only with great difficulty have I received the bare acknowledgment of my communication.

This throws an interesting light on the business methods of the Indian Postal Service, and incidentally on the courtesy of the officials, no kind of explanation or apology being offered for the lengthy delay. Perhaps the cause may be traced to the fact that I am only a humble sapper, but one would think that a great public service might be run on different lines.—Yours, etc.,

R. W. C.

12th May, 1918.

DARING BURGLARY AT WALKESHWAR.

POLICE CORDON BROKEN THROUGH.

Mr. Mungabhai Hirachand, a jeweller, residing at Ridge Road, reports to the police the theft of cash, jewellery and clothes, valued at Rs. 603.

It appears that early on Sunday morning an ayah in the employ of the complainant saw a man standing at the back verandah and raised an alarm, on which the man ran away. It was subsequently found that a cupboard had been unlocked and the property mentioned above stolen. The complainant immediately telephoned to the Walkeshwar police station, and the jamedar woke up all the men and sent them to the place with instructions to inform the men on post duty and to form a cordon round the hill.

Two of the constables were sent to the side of the hill below the Hanging Gardens, and one of them took up his position at the foot of the pipe line. About 5 a.m. a man was seen coming down the hill, followed by another. One of the policemen, who saw this, let the first man go as he was followed by another, and stopped the second man and was searching him, when the latter closed with him. The constable managed to down this man, and was about to secure him, when a third man came up, threw a cloth over the constable's head, which he tied behind him, and the two men made off. The constable extricated himself from the cloth and gave chase, but the two men had given the slip by this time.

"THE SEARCHLIGHT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—It may interest your readers to know what the promoters of the Bihar Journals Ltd., have done since my second note on this subject.

An account of the promoters has been opened with the Bank of Bihar, Patna Branch. The promoters have purchased Printing Machinery worth over five thousand rupees and have hired house suitable for the location of the Printing Press and the Office of the Company from the 1st of this month. The staff necessary for carrying on the Press and the Search Light Newspaper is being appointed. The 1st issue of the paper, it is hoped, will be issued on the King Emperor's Birth-day. An application has been made for license for the registration of the Company under the amended Indian Companies' Act. No difficulty is apprehended in obtaining the license and getting the Company registered as the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his recent speech in the Imperial Council has given the assurance that a Comnany, the flotation value of which was below a lac would be given a license as a matter of course. This assurance was reiterated by him only a short time ago at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta.

Negotiations are in progress regarding the purchase of paper which is very dear nowadays. Efforts are also being made to procure advertisements for publication in the proposed Search Light Newspaper.

With the English Newspaper it is proposed to bring out another paper which is to have 2 parallel columns in Hindi and Urdu containing translations or adoptations of articles in the English paper. This vernacular paper is to be priced 1 pice per copy. The subscription of the English paper is to be made as reasonable as possible probably Rs. 8 per year—so as to make it available to a large circle.

The promoters wish to convey their grateful thanks to the Bihar public for the cordial manner in which their adventure has been received and hope for their continued patronage and their support, they fully realize that while the public of Bihar is not as advanced and go ahead as those of Bombay and Bengal, our Bihar men have now realized the necessity of a newspaper in their province that would independently watch their interest and courageously advocate them.—Yours, etc.,

PARMER SWAR LALL,
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PASSENGERS,' GRIEVANCES AT AHMEDABAD STATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every man, who visits the Ahmedabad Railway Station, and to whatever class of passengers he belongs, is sure to be grieved when he witnesses the hardships of third class outward bound passengers—a long line of people pressing upon one another, in these hot summer days, waiting and waiting for buying tickets near the coaching offices. It is a matter of every-day occurrence to see that the coaching clerks begin with the issuing of tickets, just at the time when a train enters the platform, when they should begin at least quarter of an hour before the arrival of the train. The Station Staff do not generally arrange to issue platform tickets at a separate window and consequently even those, who are plaform visitors, have also to mix with the crowd of ticket buyers, and thereby to undergo the same hardships.

Further, when a train arrives at the platform, both the third class gates are closed against taking the passengers into the platform and they are allowed to enter only when the platform is cleared of the inward passengers. This is possibly done to avoid the rush on the platform, which is likely to result if both inward and outward passengers are allowed on the platform at the same time. But the traffic can be conveniently managed if one gate is reserved exclusively for the inward and the other for the outward bound passengers. In this way, immediately on the arrival of the train, both the gates are opened, one for entrance and the other for exit only, the platform will never be overcrowded.

One might naturally think that there being a City Booking Office in Ahmedabad passengers who buy their tickets from that office, experience no trouble of the kind they have to undergo at the Station. As to that unfortunately, is not the the case On the 3rd instant, I went to the City Booking Office at about 11 a.m. to buy a ticket for Gondal on G.P.S.Ry., Kathiawar; the coaching clerk replied that the stock of tickets for stations on the Kathiawar Railways had been exhausted and expressed his inability to issue same for stations beyond Wadhwan Junction.

It is very important therefore, that the authorities of the railway should take this matter up and, looking to the great traffic of the Ahmedabad Station, and the comparatively limited space to accommodate the same, they should work in such a way that the handling of the traffic goes on with sufficient ease both for themselves and the passengers. And to do it with success, I may put forward the following suggestions:—

(1) The platform and the journey tickets should be issued at separate windows.

(2) The issuing of tickets should be commenced at least quarter of an hour before the arrival of a train.

(3) There should be two clerks for issuing tickets, when the traffic cannot be conveniently handled by one.

(4) The clerks should be particularly instructed to issue tickets for the stations desired by the passengers and in cases when they do not act accordingly, should be dealt with severely.

(5) Separate gates should be used for entrance and exit of the 3rd class passengers.—Yours, etc.,

"J. P. T."

Ahmedabad, 11th May, 1918.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The market for coal shares showed no improvement and although prices for what little business was transacted, were steady and unchanged, there was very little inquiry in evidence. Miscellaneous section was not well patronised. In this section also prices were fairly well maintained. Jute mill shares were not in request and easier tone prevailed in this market owing probably to absence of buyers. Clives and Kamarhattys were about only stocks in which there was any activity and these shares are dealt in on speculative account by bazar dealers. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Gopalichuck 11-10 s.l.; Industry 13-12; Kasta 2-4 p; Saltore 8-4.

Jute:—Auckland ord 362, Clive 235, Fort William ord 312, Howrah ord 31-12, Kamarhatty ord 620, Kanknarrah ord 733, Kelvin ord 750, Lansdowne ord 346.

Tea:—Jutlibari 10.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 19-8, Bengal Brass 28-4, Behar Oil 37-12, Britannia Biscuits 12-4, Indian Galvanizing 9-4, Kalyanpur Lime 17-4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-2 to Rs. 64-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-10 to Rs. 64-14.

RECRUITMENT FOR THE ARMY

LAHORE INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 11.

A meeting of the Indian Association was held at the Assembly Room, Bharat Building, Lahore, on Friday, the 10th May, at 7 p.m. to consider the All-India Congress Committee's appeal to the Association *re.* enrolment in the Indian Defence Force and Indian Army. Dr. Gokal Chand presided. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "That in view of the military and political situation created by the collapse of Russia and the possibility of the extension of German aggression towards India this Association recognises the paramount necessity of enlistment on a large scale in the Indian Army and the Indian Defence Force in order to make adequate provision for the defence of India."

(2) "That in the opinion of this Association it is absolutely necessary for ensuring an extensive enlistment that the authorities should immediately take definite steps for the introduction of responsible government in India."

(3) "That under the auspices of this Association a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore be convened in the Municipal gardens outside the city in order to appeal to the masses for enlistment in the Army and the Indian Defence Force."

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Immediately after this, a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee took place at which the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "That Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa of Madras be informed that this Committee is in agreement with the ideas expressed in her circular letter (*re.* women suffrage) and is of opinion that no distinction of sex should be made in the coming constitutional reforms."

(2) "The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee protests against the high-handed action of the British War Cabinet in refusing passports to the Home Rule deputation while full liberty is being given to certain reactionary Anglo-Indian retired officers and a section of the British press, to carry on their anti-Indian campaign. This Committee is further of opinion that in order to ensure peace and calm in India, it is absolutely essential to suppress the nefarious propaganda now being carried on by this clique of the enemies of India's just aspirations. This Committee therefore urges that after the Secretary of State's arrival in England special passports should be granted to representative Indians to plead India's cause before the British public."

(3) "That in view of the serious famine conditions in Garhwal and the large population and area affected, the Provincial Congress Committee appeals to the Government of India and well-to-do people in all provinces for prompt succour to the afflicted population and is of opinion that the authorities should be moved to transport grain by rail at nominal railway freight and also arrange for further transport in pack animals into the affected area on similar terms."

KISHOREGANJ OUTRAGE.

A FRUSTRATED POLITICAL DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

In connection with the shooting of a constable at Kishoreganj station it appears that the bundle, which the plucky constable managed to seize, contained not only ammunition but also implements for committing dacoity. It is surmised that the carrier of the bundle was on his way to meet a party, who were contemplating a political dacoity. The discovery of the bundle by the police probably frustrated another outrage.

The man, who shot sub-inspector Maitra at Bogra and also the man who wounded the constable at Kishoreganj, are described as being dangerous members of a revolutionary party and are well known to the authorities.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The conditions are still disturbed in the Arabian Sea, moist winds from the Bay passing into the north-east India and rainfall reappeared in Bengal. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, local rain in Assam, Bengal, north Madras coast, while a few falls occurred in Burma, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one and a half inches, Silchar one, Berampore one and a half, Chakrata a half, Calicut two, Trivandrum, Gopalpur and Nellore one.

Forecast:—An extension of rain into Bihar, Chota Nagpur and submontane districts of the United Provinces.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, will be held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday, 24th June, 1918, at o'clock p.m. Members of the Association who wish to attend are hereby invited kindly to intimate their wish to the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Simla, before May 25th, after which date the accommodation remaining will be disposed of to the general public.

Mr. C. C. S. Clark, M.I.C.E., has been appointed third temporary superintending engineer, Central Provinces, the post which has been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Mr. Clark will be in charge of roads and buildings.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE WAR.

SEVERAL LOYAL OFFERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA May 12.

Loyal offers of assistance for the war continue to pour in. One of the first received, which has not hitherto been announced, is that of the Maharaja of Jind to double the present strength of his Imperial Service Regiment.

Another hitherto not correctly described has been that of the Maharaja of Patiala to raise and recruit drafts for three battalions of infantry.

The Maharajah of Nabha has become a contributor to the ruling princes' hospitalship Loyalty.

LAHORE, May 13.

The following press communiqué is issued by the Punjab Government:—In February 1918, the Raja of Suket made an offer of Rs. 24,000 towards the expenses of the war, which was accepted by the Government of India. In response to the Premier's appeal to India, his Highness has now made a donation of Rs. 7,000 for war purposes.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

MRS. BESANT'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

(Associated Press.)

CONJEEVERAM, May 11.

At the Provincial Conference, reassembling to-day, Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment to Mrs. Besant's resolution, the discussion of which had been deferred, was taken up.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar said the attempt to compromise did not prove successful, but a suggestion had been made to him that the same object intended by clause (b) of Mrs. Besant's resolution could be gained by inserting in its stead the resolution passed at the Delhi Conference.

Mrs. Besant said for the sake of harmony, she would accept Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Rangachari suggested taking each clause of the resolution as separate.

Mr. Satyamurthi then formally withdrew the amendment in favour of Mr. Rangachari's.

There was a discussion then whether each clause of the resolution was to be considered separately, or all the four clauses together, and it was decided that all the four clauses should be considered together.

Mr. Satyamurthi said that he withdrew his amendment under the impression that the clauses should be considered separately, and, therefore, he would not withdraw the amendment.

Mrs. Besant in her reply appealed to them to pass the resolution and throw out Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment. She said if they cut out clause (b), clause (a) became untrue and slightly impertinent. She would call meetings all over the country and get this cancelled.

The amendment was put to vote and 140 vote for and 118 against. A poll was called for at which the votes were declared equal. The President gave her casting vote against the amendment, which was lost.

Before the original proposition was put to vote, Mrs. Besant said it was a nominal defeat and instead of adopting the resolution on which opinion was so equally divided, she suggested the whole resolution be dropped.

Mr. Satyamurthi said the resolution might be passed unanimously. Speakers having expressed their opinion, the resolution was passed *nem con.*

A good many resolutions were then put from the chair and carried.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

MOVEMENT TO PERPETUATE LADY WILLINGDON'S INTEREST.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 13.

In appreciation of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's great services in several matters of public utility and benevolence and specially in the cause of the amelioration and progress of Indian womanhood, her Highness Maharani Shri Kandkunverba, Maharani of Bhavnagar, has inaugurated a scheme for the perpetuation of her dear name among the Indian States and their darbars. A second object, which has been kept in view in preparing the scheme, is to help the funds for the relief of Indian soldiers and their families, a cause which is dearest to her Excellency's heart. A fund has been started the interest whereof will during the war, be placed at the disposal of her Excellency for being utilized in giving such relief to the wounded or disabled Indian soldiers as she may determine. After the war the amount of each State's contribution or its interest will be devoted to founding, endowing, helping or supporting some charitable or benevolent institution within the State to be named after Lady Willingdon. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Dhrangadra was the first to give her cordial support to this scheme and as will be seen from the list given below, the contributions received so far amount to well near six lakhs of rupees, yielding an annual interest of over Rs. 28,000 for the benefit of the soldiers' relief fund.

Her Excellency has been pleased to give her approval to the scheme and to decide that the interest during the war shall be devoted to the Queen Mary's Technical School for the Indian Soldiers (disabled). She has also asked her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Bhavnagar to convey to the contributing darbars her warmest acknowledgements of their generosity. It is expected that other states will also join in the scheme.

The amounts contributed hitherto are as under:—Cutch Rs. 50,000, Junagadh Rs. 1,00,000, Bhavnagar Rs. 1,00,000, Porbandar Rs. 30,000 Dhrangadra Rs. 1,00,000 Palitana Rs. 50,000, Limbdi Rs. 50,000, Wadhwan Rs. 10,000, Dharampur Rs. 20,000, Bansda Rs. 15,000, Jasdan Rs. 30,000, Chuda Rs. 5,000, Lalhi Rs. 5,000, Vadia Rs. 5,000. Besides this Dhrol pays Rs. 200 by way of interest during war only.

FAILURE OF ENEMY SUBMARINISM.

PROTECTIVE POWER OF ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 14.

Mr. Wilson, representative of the American Federation of Labour, interviewed on return from the front, said:—The most conclusive evidence we have seen of the failure of the enemy submarine campaign is the huge American army in France and the hundreds of thousands of tons of stores brought across the Atlantic. These vast munitions of war stand as an irrefutable proof of the protective power of the British and American navies.

Less than twelve months have passed since General Pershing with fifty men landed in France and the developments since then have been little short of the miraculous. We were amazed at the work of the supreme of the British and American armies. Everpwhere among American troops armies. Everywhere among American troops there is a feeling of absolute confidence in their power to withstand successfully any offensive launched against them. Their spirit like that of the British and French troops is wonderful.

MR. MONTAGU REACHES LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 14.

Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has returned to London.

DEATH OF LORD COURTNEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 14.

The death is announced of Lord Courtney.

[Born on July 6, 1832. He was Under-Secretary of State for Home Department in 1880-81. He was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He became Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker, 1886-92. M.P. for Liskeard, 1876-85, and for Bodmin Division, Cornwall, 1885-1900.]

MRS. BESANT'S CALL TO ARMS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mrs. Besant's soul-stirring appeal to the flower of manhood in this country to strengthen the hands of the British Empire in its great and arduous struggle for liberty call will evoke response as soon as the Government of India see their way to taking popular leaders into their confidence.

In this connection, I cannot help remarking that the publication by Mr. John Murray of a volume entitled, "The Indian Corps in France" was a blunder. The authors, Colonel Merewether and Sir Frederick Smith evidently write patronisingly about the splendid services of the Indian contingents in the battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, Festubert and Loos, and are pleased to regard the expedition of the Indian Army Corps to Europe as a failure. It is really perverse and cantankerous not to echo the sentiments of Mr. Lloyd George and the Viceroy regarding the gallantry displayed by our troops. In a letter to me Mr. A. C. Benson wrote from Cambridge on November 14, 1914 how all England was full of admiration for the splendid dash of Indian troops which stayed the progress of the German avalanche in Flanders. And yet the authors of this otherwise interesting volume have the hardihood to say that even the very best class of the Indian Corps lack initiative and need to be stiffened by British units; that an Indian soldier of over 40 years of age (some authorities put the limit at 35 years!) is unfit for service in the field. No useful purpose is served by "damning with faint praise" the acts of personal gallantry performed by the Sikhs, Gurkhas and Jats in France. Such a verdict might on the contrary, do an infinity of harm.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

May 12 1918.

THE TRUMPET CALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time has now passed since our gracious King sent his trumpet call, and it would be interesting to know how many of the Young Bloods in India have responded to that call, and whether India is going to follow Ceylon and comb out all the robust bachelors.

There is one thing certain, Government, and the Military authorities should make a clean sweep of all young employees and officers in the various departments; their services, I am sure, could be better utilised at Mespot and Palestine fronts, and their places taken by older men, and those invalided or who have done their bit at one of the fronts. Until a move is made in this direction, I am afraid it will be difficult to get young civilian bachelors to join up.

I have heard of two or three trying their luck to get away but it would appear there is not much encouragement given, and the usual hundreds of yards of Red Tape has to be got through.

If a man is willing to join up every facility should be given, and no delay or hindrance should be put in his way and in my opinion any man in the I. D. F. wishing to join up should be allowed to send his application through his O. C. direct to the G. O. C., and I am sure there would be no delay, or obstacle put in the way.

As regards the numerous young officers that one sees every day, I think that a distinctive Band should be worn on the arm, for all officers who have done their bit at one of the fronts, and this Band could also be worn by officers over 45 years of age. That would do the trick.—Yours, etc.

"TWO YEARS AT MESPOT."

Bombay, 13th May, 1918.

BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

LORD BRYCE ON HER ATTITUDE.

REFUTATION OF GERMAN LIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 14.

Lord Bryce in an article in the "Chronicle" exhaustively analyses the Lichnowsky memorandum as a most complete vindication of Britain's attitude in the war and says: "The memorandum was written not to justify England but to criticise the policy which tied Germany to Austria. It exposed him to the anger and persecution of the German Government which is an evidence of the importance they attach to it as a condemnation of their conduct."

Lord Bryce attributes the wild outburst of anti-English feeling in Germany to the fact that the German Government did everything in their power not only to create hatred, but also to stifle every voice raised to let the people know the truth. They were never permitted to know the truth and the disappointment that fell upon them when they march to Paris was arrested with the help of the British Army and their coast was strictly blockaded by the British fleet, added fuel to their anger and has made it ever since an easier matter to keep the truth from them.

NO HATRED TOWARDS GERMANS.

The British people bore no hatred whatever towards the German people. King Edward meant no harm to Germany when he showed his liking for the French. Neither did his ministers when they took steps to remove differences that had been causing trouble between ourselves and France, and again when they came to a friendly understanding with Russia. These arrangements were made in the interests of European peace and goodwill, not in order to damage Germany. The British merchants and manufacturers never dreamt of fighting Germany to get rid of her commercial competition and British statesmen did not desire to add to British possessions abroad, feeling that we already had all that we needed and that the greatest interest of the British Empire was universal peace. No section of our people had any idea of the dangers to peace which lay in the mind and purpose of those who rule Germany. We did not realise what the feudal aristocracy of the military caste in Germany were pondering or planning, nor how little weight they attached to considerations of good faith or humanity.

AN ABSOLUTE REFUTATION.

Hence, we made no preparation for war and had scarcely bethought ourselves what action we should have taken on land if we became involved in war. In this attitude there may have been less prudence than was needed, but our absence of suspicion is the best proof of how little we expected aggression. It is an absolute refutation of the calumny that Britain with a tiny army was planning to attack the greatest military power in the world. The memorandum bears witness to the pacific spirit of the British people and British Government. A still weightier evidence of goodwill of the British Government is supplied by an account of concessions to Germany, as witness Asia and Africa.

Pursuant to Viscount Grey's policy to arrive at a friendly rapproachment and understanding with Germany, Britain went a very long way to meet the German wishes in respect of the Bagdad railway. Not less large were the concessions made in South and Central Africa. Had we in England known the inner spirit of the German Government and the use they would make of our concessions, British Ministers might well have hesitated to go so far as they did, but that they conceded so much is a most complete proof of their goodwill and convincing refutation of the German charges.

BRITAIN'S CLEAR CONSCIENCE

Lord Bryce concludes:—"Never in her long history has Britain had so perfectly clear a conscience as in the case of this war. Her people neither contemplated, nor desired it. They were driven into it by the action of the German Government which persisted in pushing it on even when Austria seemed willing to draw back. All had evidently been settled at the famous Potsdam conference when the Emperor enquired of his military and naval chiefs whether they are ready for the conflict for which preparations had been in progress. Neither when the war began did Britain wish to do more than prevent Germany from destroying Belgium and mortally wounding France."

ANOTHER BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITY.

RUSSIAN GENERAL MURDERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

COPENHAGEN, May 11.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 13.

A message from Vienna says the Bolsheviks have murdered the famous Russian general, Rennenkampf.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 per year.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., *Proprietors.*

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 14th May, 1918.

THE COMMONS DEBATE.

The publication of General Maurice's letter is a sensation which is more than a week old. The cables which reported the letter and the first scene in the House of Commons were booked in London on the 7th, but were received here only on the 12th. This long delay in delivery can only be ascribed to the anxiety and officiousness of the Censor to spare us news which obviously seemed disquieting to him. The great debate in the House of Commons took place last Thursday. We owe it to the meddlesome fashion in which the messages have been regulated for delivery that we received the anticipations of the debate by the British Press and reports of the actual debate itself in one indiscriminate medley. To one who reflects on the publication of the letter and its sequel, there must be a feeling of wonder and distress that these things should have occurred at a time when the Allies are at death-grips with the enemy. This is a time when occasions for distraction and distrust are to be strongly deprecated. No one will at the same time suggest that General Maurice's allegations were made in any spirit of wanton mischief, for it is evident that he was fully alive to the gravity of the step he took. General Maurice believed, rightly or wrongly, that an occasion arose when his duty as a citizen must override his duty as a soldier. From the close of 1915, he served as the Director-General of Military Operations, and when a man of his position and associations with Government, ventured to bring certain allegations against the Ministry, it became plain that a searching investigation should be held—a conclusion that was reinforced by the admission, on the part of the Government, that there was a case for enquiry. The substance of the allegations, which General Maurice deliberately made and for which he has now paid the penalty of retirement, was that the Government was responsible for giving a series of mistatements about the war in the House of Commons. It is not necessary to examine the details of the accusation, for they are lucidly discussed in the vehement defence of the Premier.

There is no doubt that when Mr. Asquith first drew the attention of the Government to General Maurice's letter, a plain statement from Mr. Lloyd-George would have saved the unpleasant crisis into which the situation subsequently developed. It was, however, Mr. Bonar Law who spoke on behalf of the Government, and his attitude was characteristically so shrinking and indecisive that he mismanaged the situation with the result that a debate became inevitable. Considering the seriousness of the allegations and the intention of the Government to constitute a peculiar Court of Honour, Mr. Asquith, as representing the Opposition, could not escape the duty of demanding a Parliamentary investigation. The Government proposal was to appoint a Court of Inquiry consisting of two judges—judges who are Government servants. Mr. Asquith's amendment for a Select Committee of the House of Commons was however defeated. It was the integrity of the Government which was questioned, and the explanation of the Government was due to the House, on whose support the Government relies. The demand of Mr. Asquith is sound in principle, for the only body which is competent to review or investigate the conduct of Ministers is an impartial committee of the House itself. The contention of the Government that the tribunal should consist entirely of its own servants is as inequitable as it is unheard of in British constitutional history. What then was the plea urged on behalf of the Government against Mr. Asquith's amendment? Mr. Bonar Law said that every member of the House of Commons was either friendly or unfriendly to the Government and therefore prejudiced. A worse case of pitiable shuffling in argument it is difficult to imagine. Developing the peculiar weakness of this argument, Mr. Lloyd George stated that judges were accustomed to examine facts and could give a short and sharp decision! The supreme qualification of the tribunal should, however, be its independence and the insistence in favour of judicial officers was hardly calculated to clear the attitude of the Government. We believe that it was possible to appoint a committee of five members who were unprejudiced, and capable of a short and sharp decision.

Mr. Lloyd George delivered a spirited defence of the Government, but we are not sure if he was able to restore confidence in the people in the same degree in which he succeeded in Parliament, for, it is hardly wise to disguise the fact that, though General Maurice's letter was inspired by no one, the dissatisfaction with the War Cabinet's method of conducting the war which he has given expression to, is shared by a considerable body of opinion in the country. Apart from the analysis of facts, Mr. Lloyd George ascribed to General Maurice a large measure of responsibility in the past statements of the Government in the House of Commons. We do not know what General Maurice may have to say in refutation, but what we are sure about is that, notwithstanding the victory of the Government and the defeat of Mr. Asquith's amendment, there will still be a grave feeling of uneasiness in the country, the existence of which cannot be ignored in the interest of efficient prosecution of the war. The charges of General Maurice, being those of a serious and patriotic soldier, cannot be met by disciplinary measures or dialectical refutations. There is scarcely any doubt that there were defects in the calculations of the War Cabinet regarding our fighting forces and their dispositions on the front. Now that an unpleasant controversy about them has come, it is necessary for the tribunal to find out how far the errors of the Government affected our defence in the West—and how far the German offensive succeeded on account of Allied miscalculations. The Premier justly praised the wisdom of the present unity of command and pleaded for the suspension of controversies and side issues. General Maurice had nothing specific to say against the Versailles Council. It remains to be seen, on the judgment of the new tribunal, whether General Maurice's allegations are in any sense sustainable. The tribunal does not inspire complete confidence. We hope, however, that as a result of General Maurice's step and his voluntary acceptance of consequences, it will be possible to discover the abuses that possibly exist in the prosecution of the war by the Government.

THE AUSTRIAN OVERTURE.

If the Lichnowsky Memorandum furnished the most damning evidence of Germany's responsibility for plunging the world into the war, the Emperor Karl's letter provides the strongest proof of the justice of the claims for which the Allies are fighting. It is instructive to recall the circumstances which led to the publication of the letter. The late Austrian Premier, Czernin, hurled the malignant accusation against M. Clemenceau that the latter had approached Austria with inquiry as to the basis on which she was prepared to negotiate. M. Clemenceau retorted by declaring that it was the Austrian Emperor who in a letter had admitted the justice of France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. The Austrian Emperor, on the Kaiser's approved model, sought refuge in a lie and in a telegram to the latter indignantly disavowed M. Clemenceau's "false and untrue statement" and indulged in heroics about the "Austro-Hungarian guns thundering jointly with the German cannon," being a proof that he was fighting for the French provinces exactly as if it were a question of his own land. The lie could deceive no one and M. Clemenceau exposed Emperor Karl crushingly by publishing to a startled world the incriminating letter which the latter had sent to his brother-in-law in France, who communicated it to President Poincaré. This most sensational revelation of the war naturally created consternation both in Austria,—where Czernin was made a scapegoat,—and in Germany where Karl was warned against repeating his "audacious experiment in foreign politics."

Unfortunately for the Central Powers, the Emperor had already committed himself deeply enough. As it was disclosed before the French Foreign Affairs Committee, he wrote a second letter early in 1917, presumably to his brother-in-law, in which he declared that he was convinced that he could induce Germany to make peace provided that the territorial demands of the Allies were restricted to Alsace-Lorraine, it being understood that all occupied territory would be evacuated and Belgian sovereignty unconditionally restored. The importance of such proposals could not be minimised, coming from the source they did. And if Mr. Lloyd George was prepared to regard them as affording a favourable opportunity for peace negotiations, it only shows how false and baseless are the German allegations that Britain's only and chief aim in continuing to fight is to crush Germany. President Poincaré proposed that Austria should cede Trieste to Italy,—a point on which Baron Sonnino insisted and which Austria was not prepared to yield. M. Ribot expressed the position which France took up in the matter when, in his evidence before the Foreign Affairs Committee, he said that it had to choose between refusing Austrian proposals and breaking with Italy and that it naturally considered itself bound to choose the former alternative. Mr. Lloyd George agreed to reject the Emperor's proposals after some hesitation. His hesitation demonstrates his anxiety to lose no opportunity of ending the awful carnage, just as his final concurrence with the French and Italian view is an evidence of the complete harmony of aim and action which is the happiest feature of the Alliance and a guarantee of its ultimate success.

Apart from this, President Poincaré took the right view about Emperor Karl's letter when he maintained that the war could only be ended by a complete victory of the Allies. For, in the ultimate resort, the Allies are fighting not so much against Austria as against her stern taskmasters, the German militarists, whose destruction alone can secure peace,—the enduring peace for which the people in the Allied countries have undergone and are still undergoing unprecedented sacrifices. With these militarists a peace by negotiation was impossible then as it is now. Austria might have been really inclined to peace,—especially in view of the victorious march of Russia,—but, in spite of what Emperor Karl said, there was no guarantee that Germany would agree to the terms he proposed, much less that she would abide by her agreement. President Poincaré's view has been amply justified by later events and it is not surprising that the French Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee has endorsed his judgment by passing a resolution expressing the view that the peace conversations initiated by Emperor Karl never provided an opportunity for a peace acceptable to France and the Allies.

Notes of the Day.

Mischievous Rumours.

Elsewhere we publish a copy of the letter addressed by the Accountant-General, Bombay, to the Manager of the Central Bank of India, expressing Sir William Meyer's utter contempt for the mischievous rumours recently set afloat regarding the Bank. This testimony of confidence from the Finance Member ought to give the quietus to the efforts made in interested quarters to discredit the Bank. With Mr. Pochkhanawala at the head of the Bank, its affairs have been entrusted to an able manager—a fact amply demonstrated by the continued success of the Bank. This capable manager, who enjoyed the confidence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, has brought the Bank to its present position and there is no doubt that under him it will continue to progress and flourish.

A Grievance Redressed.

In one of our previous issues we had occasion to criticise somewhat adversely the decision of the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court in an ejectment suit in which the tenant was ordered to vacate the premises occupied by him within the short period of a month. Our remarks were then entirely based on the facts elicited and correspondence read in Court at the hearing. In justice to His Honor we are glad to be able to say that he has, since then, removed to a considerable extent the hardship we complained against. The aggrieved tenant applied to the Court for a modification of the order originally passed and after recording further and fresh evidence at considerable length, the Court, though it saw no reason to alter its original finding that the premises were *bona fide* required by the landlord for his own use, ordered execution to be stayed for a further term of six months as it was satisfied that the tenant would not be able to find other premises within a shorter period. The revised order is quite in consonance with the spirit of the Rent Act and ought to go far towards allaying any anxiety which may have been caused in the mind of the public as a consequence of a too strict interpretation of the Act.

Amazing Dilatoriness.

Elsewhere we publish a communication revealing an amazing state of things obtaining in the Postal Department. The correspondent posted at Poona on March 7th last a valuable parcel addressed to his bankers in Bombay. Coming to know of its non-arrival at destination, he has been sending repeated and urgent requests to the Postal authorities, first at Poona and then at Bombay, to be informed why the parcel was not delivered, but even after a lapse of nine weeks, the officials concerned have not even had the common courtesy to give any explanation, much less to offer any apology for the delay. These are strenuous days no doubt and postal officials, small or big, are called upon to face extra strain. But, surely, even in the midst of such excessive strain, the heads of the Department can snatch a few seconds to direct their assistants or typists to drop a line to the complainant assuring him that enquiries will be instituted after the missing parcel. The Postal Department exists primarily for the convenience of the public and not of any of its officials. There must, therefore, be an explanation, not only regarding the loss or miscarriage of the parcel in question, but also as regards the gross neglect of duty to attend promptly to the complaint and whoever is responsible for the remissness should be brought to a sharp realisation of his duty to the public and his Department.

A Timely Warning.

The Rev. C. M. C. Bone, in a letter to the "Natal Mercury" about the colour restrictions as regards tram-car passengers, writes as follows: "And remember, if the Indian sometimes seems touchy, he has had a lot in the past to make him so. The wonder to me is that he has restrained himself as far as he has. But, beware, lest intolerance drive him to desperation. I utter this warning advisedly, with a fairly intimate knowledge of the Indian. It is not too late, with honest, fair and "all-British" treatment, to make the Indian a devoted and faithful ally. Controversial points can still be discussed, provided both sides approach the issue in a spirit of "give-and-take." with absolute candour and honesty, and without heat. But if we are to be led by some of the prejudicial and unbalanced controversialists who are writing in your columns, it is not too much to say that we shall create a nation of seditionists in our midst, who will be a danger to our Empire. And that danger will affect India as much as South Africa." The warning is as timely as it is wise. If the white community in Natal has learnt anything from the war, it will not find it difficult to lay the warning to heart and realise that what the Indian wants is not favour, but that which is due to him as an equal citizen of the Empire which is now fighting the cause of right against might.

Germany and the Prophets.

The Germans, who have always read into the Scriptures more than was ever intended, have not abandoned their habit during the present war. A writer in the "Westminster Gazette" quotes a letter contributed to a recent number of the "Dresdner Nachrichten" by a correspondent signing himself "Oberlehrer," in which the latter attempts to prove that according to the Book of Daniel victory for the Germans is immediately at hand. His first point is that the state of war between Germany and Russia ended on February 10, exactly 1,290 days from August 1, 1914, the date on which the German mobilisation began. He then finds comfort in Daniel xii. 11, which says: "And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days." Not content with this crumb of satisfaction, he proceeds to quote the following verse, in order to give himself the whole loaf: "Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days." The period of 1,335 days, it may be noted, expired on March 25, about the time the German offensive in the West began.

THE CENTRAL BANK.

UNFAVOURABLE RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

With reference to the rumours circulated some days ago discrediting the position of the Central Bank, the Manager sends for publication the following letter received by him from the Accountant-General, Bombay:—

(Copy).

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Secretariat,
BOMBAY, 10th May, 1918.

Dear Mr. Pochkhanawala,

With reference to the attempts recently made to discredit the position of the Central Bank, Sir William Meyer desires me to say that he regards them with the contempt which they deserve.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) E. M. COOK.

S. N. Pochkhanawala, Esq.,

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon opened the flower show at Reay Garden, Mahableshwar on May 11th and gave away the prizes. On Sunday, May 12th, their Excellencies attended the evening service at Christ Church, Mahableshwar.

Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar has left the Government House.

COMMONS DEBATE ON GENERAL MAURICE'S LETTER.

THE NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

MR. ASQUITH'S MOTION FOR COMMONS COMMITTEE REJECTED.

PREMIER'S ANALYSIS OF MAURICE LETTER.

QUESTION OF EXTENSION OF BRITISH FRONT.

VIGOROUS APPEAL TO END THE SNIPING."

GENERAL MAURICE PLACED ON RETIRED PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Great interest was taken to-day in the debate arising out of General Maurice's letter and the House was crowded everywhere.

APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Asquith moving for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into General Maurice's allegations said a good deal of misconception seemed to prevail regarding what really was a very simple matter. Neither in intention nor in fact was his motion a vote of censure upon the Government, (cheers and laughter and a cry "The Irish are not here.")

Mr. Asquith continued, since he had sat on the Front Oposition bench for eighteen months, he had never voted against the Government on any question and he had done all he could not only in the House but outside without withholding what he considered legitimate criticism to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war and particularly in the definition and propagation of the great purposes of war and peace for which the Allies were contending. Some people thought he was hungrily impatient to resume office but he was content to let the House and the country judge whether that was so. If he felt it his duty to censure the Government he hoped he would have the courage to do so unequivocally but when he put down his motion he honestly thought Government would accept it.

A NON-PARTY COMMITTEE.

Referring to General Maurice's letter Mr. Asquith said General Maurice must have known he was committing a serious breach of the King's regulations and was jeopardising the whole of his career. Presumably General Maurice would have taken that course etxcept under a grave sense of responsibility and public duty. The Government had admitted that there was a case for enquiry. He regarded the proposal that two judges of experience should hold such an enquiry in such circumstances as unsatisfactory. Such a tribunal would be impotent unless it had statutory powers and he suggested a non-party committee of five members of the House of Commons who could probably reach a decision which would be respected by the House and the country in two or three days. What was the alternative?

Mr. Stanton here interjected—"Get on with the war. (loud cheers.")

Mr. Asquith replied if we wanted to get on with the war the first thing was to remove misconceptions and misunderstandings which might be without foundation but which had created doubt in everybody's mind. Any Government statements of facts would be exparte and made in the absence of those who had impugned the accuracy of the previous statements. Mr. Asquith urged that it was in the honour and interest of the Government, the House the Army, the Nation and the Allies and the unhampered prosecution of the war, to establish a tribunal of enquiry which from its constitution and power would be able to give a prompt, decisive and authoritative judgment. He hoped regarding some of these matters that there had been honest misunderstanding but the clearer the case the Ministers had for proving the accuracy of the impugned statements, the more cogent was the argument in favour of an inquiry under conditions which nobody could suspect of partiality or prejudice. (Laughter in which Mr. Bonar Law joined).

Mr. Asquith turning to Mr. Bonar Law asked whether Mr. Bonar Law thought that a select comittee of the House was not an unsuspected tribunal.

"EVERY MEMBER PREJUDICED."

Mr. Bonar Law replied that every member of the House of Commons was either friendly or unfriendly to the Government and therefore prejudiced.

Mr. Asquith retorted "I am very sorry to hear the leader of the House suggest that there cannot be five members of the House of Commons who are not so steeped in paltry prejudice that they cannot be trusted to judge a pure issue of fact. I leave it there."

PREMIER'S REPLY.

DEMAND ABSOLUTELY UNPRECEDENTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Mr. Lloyd George who was received with loud cheers said as far as he knew the demand for a select committee to enquire into the statements of the Ministers was absolutely unprecedented. Outlining the position he said the distinguished General who for good or bad reasons had ceased to occupy the office he had held for two years had, after he left the office challenged the statements of two Ministers during the time that the General was in office.

During the time he held office General Maurice had never challenged those statements (cheers) although he had access to official information and the Ministers themselves. General Maurice was in office for weeks after Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House and attended a meeting of the Cabinet in the absence of the Chief of the Staff the day after the speech. General Maurice never called attention to the speech and never asked Mr. Lloyd George to correct it. General Maurice also attended the Cabinet on the following day but did not call attention to the fact that the statements were inaccurate. Mr. Lloyd George was in daily contact with General Maurice on business of war and they were constantly discussing this question of figures because General Maurice was an authority as Director of Military Operations. (Cheers).

AN EXAMPLE OF UNDISCIPLINE.

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether it was not General Maurice's business to come to him specially if he thought it was so important that he must break the King's regulations and set an example of indiscipline to the whole Army (Cheers). It was General Maurice's duty to go first of all to the Cabinet or to the Minister impugned and point out the mistake and ask him to correct it but never a syllable was said until the Premier saw the letter in the papers. I have been treated unfairly, declared Mr. Lloyd George amid loud cheers. General Maurice never made any representations to the Chief of the Staff although the question was so important that it was now proposed that a select committee must be established in order to enquire into it and it was so important as to justify General Maurice trampling on the King's regulations and set an example of indiscipline to the whole Army.

Mr. Lloyd George proposed to give the whole of the sources of information on which he and Mr. Bonar Law made their statements and invite the House to judge to-day. (Cheers.) He and Mr. Bonar Law were both anxious to give an opportunity for examination of these statements by a perfectly impartial tribunal because there was a mass of very confidential information which any committee would be entitled to demand. They were anxious to place these documents at the disposal of an impartial committee because they knew that when that was done there would be absolutely no doubt in the minds of the tribunal regarding the veracity of the statements made.

TAKING PUBLIC INTO CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded as regards the extension of the front the Allies were involved and it was very difficult to discuss it without the risk of offending their susceptibilities. That was one reason why he was exceedingly sorry that the controversy had arisen. A select committee was not the best tribunal for the investigation of facts when passions were aroused. The House of Commons came to a similar decision long ago as regards election petitions and Mr. Asquith had come to that conclusion as regards Mesopotamia. A select committee was then suggested which Mr. Asquith deprecated for reasons which Mr. Lloyd George considered right. Judges were accustomed to examine facts and could give a short and sharp decision. Since Tuesday it had become clear from the pro-Asquith press that no statement and no decision of any secret tribunal would be accepted. The Government had therefore decided to give the facts to the public and let the public judge.

MAURICE LETTER ANALYSED.

Proceeding to examine General Maurice's statements the Premier said two challenges had been made regarding the figures. Firstly, regarding the comparison the Premier made of the British forces in France on January 1st this year and January 1st. last year. Secondly, regarding the Premier's comparison between the enemy and the Allied forces on the West Front, "I said the fighting strength of the army had increased. General Maurice says it had diminished. The figures I gave were taken from the official records of the War Office and if they are incorrect General Maurice is as much responsible as anyone else. But they are not inaccurate. I have made enquiry since. I am not sure what General Maurice exactly means. There is absolutely no doubt that there was a very considerable addition to the manpower of the army in France at the beginning of 1918 compared with the beginning of 1917. There was a great increase of man-power of our army throughout the world in 1918 compared with 1917 but the increase of our man-power in France was greater than the average throughout the whole area. I do not know what General Maurice has in mind when he talks of fighting strength." Mr. Lloyd George said General Maurice must have drawn a distinction between combatant and non-combatant strength. "I do not accept that distinction." (cries of "Oh")

COMBATANTS AND NON-COMBATANTS

The Premier continuing said "Are those men who stopped the advance at Amiens the other day combatants? Are the men under fire daily making and repairing roads tramways and railways who suffer severe casualties combatants or non-combatants? Does anyone say they are not a part of the fighting strength of the army?" Mr. Lloyd George read an extract from a document from General Maurice's department initialled by General Maurice's deputy. It said "from the statements included it will be seen that the combatant strength of the British army was greater on January 1st. 1918 than on January 1st. 1917." That came from General Maurice's department nine days after my speech. (Loud cheers.)

QUESTION EXTENSION BRITISH FRONT.

As regards General Maurice's second statement dealing with a comparison between the Allied and the enemy forces I have been charged with misleading the public by leading the public to believe that at the time the attack occurred the Allied position on the Western Front was that we had a slight superiority in the infantry. considerable superiority in the cavalry and superiority in the artillery. The whole of these figures were based on the statements made by General Maurice. The statement regarding the divisions in Mesopotamia and Egypt was made to the War Cabinet in the presence of General Maurice, who made no correction.

Regarding the extension of front, General Maurice stated that he was at Versailles. That was true but the implication was that he was at that meeting. He was not there; he was in a building outside with several others who were present to assist various generals but he was not in the Council Chamber when the question was discussed. The extension of the front of General Gough's army was never discussed by the Versailles Council at all. A demand was made for further extension but the extension in question occurred before the Council met. It had been agreed upon by Field-Marshal Haig and General Petain and was reported by Field-Marshal Haig to the Council as *un fait accompli*. Not a single yard of the front was taken over as the result of the Versailles Council.

Although General Maurice did not say so the real point was this, namely, whether this portion of the line was not taken over by the order of the War Cabinet in spite of the objections of Field-Marshal Haig and General Sir William Robertson. There was not a word of truth in that suggestion. Of course Field-Marshal Haig was not anxious to extend his line nor was the War Cabinet but the pressure from the French Government and the French army was enormous. This pressure could not be resisted."

WHY FRANCE PRESSED US TO EXTEND OUR POINT.

Mr. Lloyd George did not suggest for a moment that the French acted unfairly. There was considerable ferment in France last year regarding the length of the line held by the French army compared with ours. The French losses had been enormous and they had sustained a great strain fighting for three years. The French had greater proportion of their manhood in the line than any other belligerent. The French then held a front of 326 miles and we held a front of 120, but the Germans were massed much denser against our line which moreover was more vulnerable than the French. Besides the line mentioned the French army then held a two division front on our left in order to enable us to accumulate necessary reserves with a view to attack in Flanders. The French were pressing us to extend our line in order that they might withdraw men from the army for the purposes of agriculture. Their agricultural output had fallen enormously and they were compelled to withdraw a part of their army for the cultivation of the soil. Therefore owing to the French pressure Sir William Robertson and the Cabinet felt it was inevitable during the winter that there should be some extension. What further extension should be made was in doubt.

Mr. Lloyd George outlined the principles laid down by Sir William Robertson which the Cabinet accepted, namely, firstly they accepted in principle that there must be an extension of the British line, secondly, that the time and extent must be left to the two commanders-in-chief; thirdly, that no extension was possible until the offensive was over and fourthly, the line to be taken over must depend upon the military policy for 1918 and upon the role assigned to these armies.

THE MEEING AT BOULOGUE.

Everyone will admit that these were sound principles, (cheers) and the Cabinet accepted them without demur and they never departed from them during the whole negotiations. There was a meeting last year at Boulogne between Mr. Lloyd George, M. Painleve, Sir William Robertson and Marshal Foch which was summoned to discuss a question affecting the Foreign Office at which M. Painleve raised the question of extension of the front. Mr. Lloyd George was not prepared for that and told Sir William Robertson it was a matter with which he must deal and the whole matter was handled by Sir William Robertson and he laid down those principles which were heartily approved by the Cabinet.

In consequence of the matter discussed at this conference Field-Marshal Haig got an impression that some decision had been reached without his consent. Consequently Sir William Robertson drew up the following memorandum.

"At the recent Boulogne conference between the Prime Minister, M. Painleve, Marshal Foch and myself the question of extension of the front was raised by the French representative." The Premier then drew attention to the following words in the memorandum in view of the statement that the Government overruled Field-Marshal Haig and Sir William Roberson. "The reply given was that while in principle we were of course ready to do whatever could be done, the matter could not be discussed in the absence of Field-Marshal Haig or during the present operation and due regard must also be had to the plan of operation for next year. It was suggested that it would be best for Field-Marshal Haig to come to an arrangement with General Petain when this could be done. As far as I (Sir William Robertson) am aware no further discussion occurred and the matter therefore cannot be regarded as decided. Further I am sure the War Cabinet would not think of deciding such an important question without obtaining Field-Marshal Haig's view and I am replying to him in the above sense."

The Premier continued "That was on October 18th and the War Cabinet fully approved the communication. Field-Marshal Haig immediately replied saying that it threw new light on the Boulogne decision. This question was first formally discussed with the War Cabinet on October 24th. There was further pressure from the French Government and Sir William Robertson gave his views regarding the line which the British ought to take.

"This conclusion was recorded in the minutes of the War Cabinet as follows: 'After hearing the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the following conclusion was recorded:—The War Cabinet approved the suggestion of the Chief of the Imperial Staff that he should reply to Field-Marshal Haig in the following sense.'"

The Premier here interjected: "We are supposed to have overruled the Chief of the Staff."

The Premier then resumed reading the War Cabinet's minutes.

GENERAL MILITARY POLICY

"The War Cabinet are of opinion that in deciding the extent to which the British troops can take over the line from the French, regard must be had to the necessity of giving them a reasonable opportunity for leave, rest and training during the Winter months and for the plan of operations for 1918, and further that while the present offensive continues it will be impossible to commence taking over more front. The general military policy for the next year is now being considered and will subsequently form a subject of conferences with the Allied Governments. In these circumstances the War Cabinet fear that until this policy is settled it will be premature to decide finally whether the British front can be extended by four divisions or to a greater or less extent than this."

The Premier added that that was communicated to Field-Marshal Haig and was never departed from. Thereafter came the Cambrai incident and the Italian disaster, necssitating us to send troops from France and making it difficult for Field-Marshal Haig to carry out the promise given to General Petain for certain extension which was not so large as the one which subsequently occurred.

BRITISH CASE AT VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

Then M. Clemenceau came into office and insisted that the British army should take over the line. We maintained that was a matter to be discussed by the Commander-in-Chief and ultimately M. Clemenceau suggested that the matter should be examined by the military representatives at Versailles and that the Versailles Council should decide if a difference of opinion arose. The military representatives at Versailles examined the question and the Cabinet communicated with Sir William Robertson and Field-Marshal Haig urging the importance of making the strongest British case for presentation at Versailles. That was the only interference so far as the British Cabinet was concerned.

The Military representatives at Versailles suggested a compromise between British and French views coppling therewith a recommendation as regards the steps which ought to be taken by the French to assist if the British were attacked and *vice versa*. This recommendation was to be discussed at Versailles on the 1st. March but before then Field-Marshal Haig and General Petain met and came to an agreement as regards the extension to Barissis and Field-Marshal Haig reported to Versailles that no further extension of the line had occurred. That is the whole story.

EXTENSION APPROVED BY WAR CABINET.

Field-Marshal Haig in taking over the extension of the line had the full approval of the British Cabinet. Having regard to the pressure from the Government and the French military authorities, Field-Marshal Haig had no option but to make the extension and he was in our judgment absolutely right in the course he took. Naturally he would have preferred not to have done it but the Government fully approved the action.

The result of this action had been pernicious rumour full of mischief and harm to British army that we, in spite of the remonstrances of Field-Marshal Haig and Sir William Robertson, forced them to take the risk which they ought never to have taken. Did anyone, the Premier asked, imagine that Field-Marshal Haig would have accepted a responsibility of this kind for a moment?

The Premier proceeded to say that he was not sorry to have the opportunity of disposing once and for all of these rumours which were circulated by persons for their own purposes, but the real lesson of this discussion about the extension of line was the importance of the unity of command. The discussion would never have arisen but for the lack of unity of command. The Premier was glad that at length we had one united army and commander responsible for the whole and every part. He added that it was not so much a question of the length of the line as a question of reserves massed behind. There were two general considerations to which he must refer. Regarding the effect of the action such as General Maurice's on the discipline of the army, it was a flagrant breach of discipline. Mr. Asquith admitted it and the Premier respectfully opined that Mr. Asquith ought to deprecate it. Mr. Asquith's motion was a vote of censure on the Government which could not possibly continue the operations if it was carried and Mr. Asquith would then be responsible for the Government. (Cries of "No" cheers and "Wait and see.")

NATIONAL UNITY THREATENED.

The Premier emphasised that it was essential to deprecate actions like General Maurice's which were not merely a breach of the King's Regulations. General Maurice occupied a high position. Suppose a regimental officer or an ordinary soldier had acted in the same way, what would have been said? Such action was fatal to discipline. Was this the time to show such example General Maurice ought to have tried everything before he did it, but he never came to the person he wanted to correct. "I wonder whether it is worth while making another appeal to all sections of the country. These controversies are distracting and paralysing and making it difficult enough for any Ministers to do their work in fighting this war. We have had the controversy which lasted practically months over unity of command. This is really a sort of remnant of that controversy but national unity is threatened and unity of army is threatened. We have been occupied in summing up records, minutes, letters, procesverbal and interviews, making up what happened over the whole twelve months in the War Cabinet, and this at this moment. (Loud cheers). I have just returned from France where visited some generals who told me how the Germans were silently preparing perhaps the biggest blow of the war. These things are happening now. Generals are asking me for certain help. I brought home a list of things they want done and I wanted to attend to them. I beg for our common country, the fate of which is in the balance now and in next few weeks. I beg and implore that this sniping should end. (Loud cheers)

NATION REJECTED.

Mr. Asquith's motion was rejected by 293 votes to 106. The rejection was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers and Mr Lloyd-George received an ovation.

THE MAURICE SENSATION.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 8, 6-50 a.m.

The Maurice sensation has produced a political situation which the Lobby correspondents agree is likely to have momentous consequences.

There is some doubt as to what course the Government will pursue to-morrow but whether it adheres to the decision to appoint a Court of Honour as some, notably "The Times" and the "Daily Express" declare it will or prefers to place its case directly before the House of Commons as the "Daily News" and the other Lobby correspondents suggest general opinion is that Government is on trial for its life.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Opposition headed by Mr. Asquith undoubtedly regards the time ripe for replacing the Government and is prepared to accept office.

This is confirmed by the "Daily Mail" which declares that the "Old gang" believe they have found the weapon to destroy the Government and imagine that the country is ready for the return to the opwer of Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Grey, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Samuel. That Government considers Mr. Asquith's motion as a vote of censure is confirmed by the issue of urgent whips to its supporters. The House yesterday was apparently opposed to the Court of Honour and it is stated that Mr. Lloyd George will to-morrow give the House of Commons the fullest information even perhaps quoting the figures supplied to him by the Army Council to justify his statements regarding the strength and dispositions of to British armies. While some members of the House of Commons thought yesterday that the existence of the Government was the only question of a few weeks a political crisis at the present juncture would undoubtedly be unwelcome.

The "Morning Post" violently attacks Mr. Lloyd George as having proved unfit to drive the chariot of war. But the "Morning Post" admits that there will be nunerous abstentions especially among the Unionists if the Asquith motion is pressed to a division while the absence of the Nationalists in Ireland is a point in the Government favour.

The "Daily News" lobby correspondent while declaring that the House of Commons is definitely less friendly towards the Government and is more strongly inclined to reassert its authority and prerogatives admits that the motion may not mean a bad fall for the Government which claims to have a complete answer to the charges.

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT.

The "Daily Chronicle's" lobby correspondent says the situation is viewed in the Ministerial circles with serene composure as the Government is confident of its ability to substantiate its statements. An editorial article in the "Daily Chronicle" says the needs for secrecy are precisely the reason why the tribunal should be composed of Parliamentarians representing the main groups in the House.

The "Daily Telegraph." says the situation is as serious as it could well be. We see no necessity for a Court of Honour which is quite out of keeping with our institutions. We are convinced that the Government is still entitled to the confidence of the country.

The "Morning Post" in its leader says not merely is the honour of the ministers but the honour of Parliament involved. The hand of Nemesis is now stretched out to Mr. Lloyd George.

The "Daily News" in a leader says the Government's course for months past has created a condition of disquiet and distrust which is a menace to the country. This menace must cease. The Government's decision to abandon a court of honour means an instant verdict and that is supremely desirable.

CRAZE OF POLITICS.

The "Daily Express" hopes that the Government will dispose of the latest mare's nest in such an unmistakeable manner that unrestricted assaults on the Government will cease.

The "Daily Mail" says we believe that the infatuated partisans have made another miscalculation. Nobody, not utterly besotted by the craze of politics can suppose that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law deliberately lied. The country has no confidence in discredited, dilatory politicians and pacifist hangers-on driven from office eighteen months ago.

"The Times" says no Government can afford to ignore or merely rebut such a challenge unless and until it is impartially investigated and disproved. It will profoundly shake public confidence and revive controversies which is especially mischievous in view of the coming enemy effort to divide the Allies. We are convinced that the public would rather trust judges to make a disinterested enquiry than any conceivable body of politicians.

RESPONSIBILITY FARLY BRITISH REVERSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 4-5 p.m. May 9.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader says General Maurice's letter goes to the heart of responsibility for the early British reverses in the present offensive. The charges cannot be met with mere disciplinary measures against General Maurice.

The "Westminster Gazette" scouts the idea that the present Government cannot be replaced and says that Mr. Asquith has again and again refrained from dealing Government a serious if not fatal blow out of consideration for the Government's burdens and the undesirability of a chance if it could be avoided, but there comes a point when it is plainly contrary to the interests of the country that it should be supposed here or abroad that we do not possess the elements of a strong alternative Government.

The "Westminster Gazette" declares that Government has lost confidence.

IRISH NATIONALISTS DECIDE NOT TO TAKE PART IN THE DEBATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 7-15 a.m. May 9.

The lobby was quieter yesterday and the sense of crisis had diminished in view of the general expectation that Government was secure of probably a three-figure majority to-day. The Irish Nationalists decided last night not to participte in the debate. It is now stated that Mr. Asquith is not making a bid for office but it is assumed that he calculates that a debate will further weaken the Government.

Papers continue to comment somewhat bitterly on the situation, but none can suggest an alternative ministry. The only proposal in this direction to-day is a letter from Mr. West Ridgeway that the Speaker should be the new premier.

Ministerial organs hope that if Mr. Lloyd George's answer as they expect is complete and crushing then the end will be put once for all to a campaign of intrigue and rancorous attack.

CHOROUS OF PRAISE OF MR. L. GEORGE.

"MR. ASQUITH OUT-GENERALLED."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 10.

Recd. 12 noon, May 13.

Papers practically sing a chorous of praise of Mr. Lloyd George in converting the attack based on General Maurice's letter into what one Ministerial organ describes as the most futile of fiascoes in which the previous attacks ended. The Ministerial lobby correspondents declare that it was almost ludicrous

(Continued on Page 8.)

POSITION N. OF KEMMEL IMPROVED.

BRITISH REPULSE RAID ON YPRES COMINES CANAL.

OUR CAPTURES NEAR METEREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-45 p.m. May 12.
Recd. 12 noon, May 13.

A British communiqué says as the result of a successful local operation yesterday the French improved their positions northward of the Kemmel village and took over a hundred prisoners. We repulsed a raid on the Ypres-Comines Canal. Our patrols in the night encounters took prisoners and a machine-gun in the neighbourhood of Meteren. The enemy artillery was active in the Ancre sector southward of Albert, and against our forward positions eastward of Loos and southward of Voormezele.

GERMAN ATTACK N. W. OF GRIVESNES COREL.

COMPLETELY REVERSED BY THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-25 p.m., May 12.
Recd. 12 noon, May 13.

A French communiqué says there was a fairly violent bombardment west of Mailly Raineval. German attack on our new positions northwest of Grivesnes Corel met a compete reverse, our fire inflicting serious losses on the enemy and we took some prisoners. There was a lively artillery contest on the right of the Meuse in the Caurieres wood and the Les Chambrestes sector.

FRENCH RECAPTURE OF GRIVESNES PARK.

POSSIBILITY OF GERMAN PUSH TOWARDS AMIENS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters dealing with the French recapture of the Grivesnes park mentioned in a communiqué of the 10th says the French had retained the southern end of the park and Chateau of Grivesnes through the battles of April but the Germans established themselves at the northern end of the park and held the ridge commanding the two valleys with roads running along them which were their main means of access to the park.

The French captured the whole ridge with 280 prisoners and sixty machine-guns with very small loss within a quarter of an hour before the formidable German artillery and machine-gun defences could come into play. It is unlikely that the Germans will attempt further to push towards Amiens along the Luce valley. They have more to gain by capturing the Esclainvillers Plateaux and so avoiding marshes which form a natural barrier before Amiens.

Along the line of the Avre the enemy is organised for defence. His batteries are extraordinarily close to his front line which consists of a chain of organised shell craters with only one line of trenches. The enemy has dug himself in between Montdidier and Noyon and has already defence lines.

ENEMY STATIONS BOMBED.

FRENCH AEROPLANES BRING DOWN GERMAN MACHINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 13.

Last night's French communiqué says, there was a fairly lively artillery duel south of the Avre. Our bombing aeroplanes on the 10th and 11th dropped seven thousand kilogrammes of projectiles on enemy railway stations, depots and cantonments at Noyon, Chauny and Flavy-le-martel and several fires were started.

Our chasing aeroplanes brought down two and badly damaged eight German machines on the 10th.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 13.

A wireless German communiqué admits that the enemy has obtained a footing in Grivesnes park.

LT. FONCK'S AIR FEAT.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 13.

Lieutenant Fonck mentioned in the communiqué of the 10th is officially credited with the destruction of forty-two enemy aeroplanes but has actually accounted for at least sixty as the French officially credit the pilots only with the enemy machines the destruction of which is confirmed by French observers. Since almost all our air fights occur over enemy lines a large proportion of the British and French air victories are never officially recorded. If the whole truth could be published Richthofen's record could easily be matched by Guynemer, Ball, Fonck, Nungesser and half a dozen others.

PACIFIST PROPAGANDA.

DEALT WITH BY WAR AIMS COMMITTEE.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 13.

In the House of Lords, Lord Beaverbrook stated that the War Aims Committee was dealing with pacifist propaganda. The publication of Lichnowsky memoirs had done much good and undoubtedly was partly responsible for very little industrial unrest at present existing.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Lansdowne protested against being classed with advocates of peace by surrender. He adhered to his published views, but during the offensive it would be wrong to create an impression that the country was divided.

Lord Lansdowne twitted Lord Denbigh for opposing peace by negotiation. Lord Lansdowne wished to encourage the widely felt Austrian and German desire to stop butchery.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Lord Curzon said that broadly speaking, the heart of the labouring classes was absolutely sound. The Allies had always agreed that if responsible and apparently *bona fide* peace overtures were made, the Allies concerned were free to investigate them and if anything came of the overtures, other Allies would be consulted. Such overtures had occurred, but broke down because the proposers discontinued them or the overtures were incompatible with Allied honour and safety. Peace by negotiation was at present impossible because the country was confronted by the gravest crisis in its history. Any idea of successful negotiations at present was chimerical and such peace by negotiation as was exhibited at Brestlitovsk and that with Rumania offered no encouragement. Until the German military spirit abated the idea of pursuing negotiations for an honourable lasting peace was one which we could not regard with any hope of success.

AUSTRO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS HARSH AGAINST RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 13.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 13.

Telegrams show that the financial provisions of the Austro-Rumanian supplementary treaty are equally harsh against Rumania, as those mentioned earlier between Germany and Rumania. Rumania is similarly forced to renounce the indemnification for the damage caused by Austria, including the commandeered goods; and she also agrees to remit Austria-Hungary thirty-five million kronen in gold within two years, unless superseded by some future arrangement. Rumania also pledges for five years the Rumanian National Bank balances and deposits at the German Reichsbank. The treaty provides for the prohibition reciprocally of objectionable schoolbooks.

GERMAN METHODS IN RUMANIA.

AUSTRIAN WARNINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 13.

The influential Vienna Labour organ, the "Arbeiter Zeitung" has joined the chorus of Austrian warnings against Germany's confiscatory methods in Rumania. It points out that the final decision can only be reached at the general peace conference and sarcastically concludes "Such is the peace without political and economic violation proclaimed by Czernin."

GERMAN METHODS IN RUSSIA

FURTHER EXAMPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, May 11.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow sends further examples of German methods in Russia. Russian torpedo boats and other warships were permitted to return to Petrograd only after the authorisation of the German Commander in Finland. The German Ambassador, Mirbach, delivered an ultimatum to the people's commissaries demanding disbandment and disarmament of the military units and the occupation of Moscow and other great cities of Russia.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE.

FORMED WITH OUTSTIMOVITCH AS PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 11.
Recd 2-15 p.m., May 13.

A new Government of Cadets and Octobrists has been formed in the Ukraine with Outstimovitch as Premier. The Finance Minister is Pernatsky, formerly a member of the Kerensky cabinet.

"PILLAR & BULWARK OF ALLIANCE".

LORD CURZON ON PRESENT SITUATION.

DANGER OF UPPERHAND TO THE MILITARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 13.

Lord Curzon in a speech to the Primrose League in London said Britain was at present the pillar and bulwark of the Alliance which was upholding the liberties of the world. Since the present Government had been in office the Empire had exerted a war effort unequalled in the history of Britain. He affirmed that the Nation, the Empire and the Allies would sooner have Mr. Lloyd George as Premier than any other statesman. (Cheers.) The country was sick of unpatriotic attacks on the Government under cover of eminent soldiers and sailors. The moment the country allowed the military administration to assume the upper hand the country was on the path to disaster. (Cheers.)

MILITARY TO BE SUBORDINATE TO CIVIL POWER.

Referring to the military situation Lord Curzon said grave times were ahead. Conceivably our brave soldiers might have to give ground but the unity of command and the increasing effort of America and the indomitable spirit of the British people were the sources of encouragement. He could wish that Ireland had joined in the military effort and hoped it was not yet too late. (Cheers.) The only thing we could not affrd to lose was the war. (Cheers.) The only thing worth prosecuting was the war. Lord Curzon urged that that military ought to be subordinate to the civil power. It was the Government's right to alter the distribution of officers and even remove any important military or naval commander and the responsibility for doing so rested on the Government. The moment they allowed the military to assume the upperhand they were entering on the path leading to disaster. He had a bitter experience of the kind in India while the Mesopotamia report showed the results which followed from setting up a form of military administration independent of civil control.

BRITISH OSTEND SUCCESS.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO CONCEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 13.

It is fully realised that the German High Command has a good many reasons for denying the unquestionable success of the Ostend affair. However, in view of the German statements, it is worth while emphasising that there is no shadow of a doubt about the position of the Invincible which lies at an angle of forty degrees between the piers about two hundred yards inside the entrance. This has been photographically confirmed. It is interesting to note that the German public is only now beginning to know that something serious really happened to Zeebrugge on the 23rd April, the High Command having taken great pains to conceal the fact that two cruisers filled with concrete block the canal there. A recent flambovant announcement of the bestowal of various honours on the Zeebrugge command was undoubtedly an effort finally to dispel the widespread doubts in Germany that the enterprise was really, according to German statement "frustrated."

GERMAN INTRIGUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd: 8-15 p.m., May 13.

A telegram to "The Times" from the Hague says, Captain Vermeer of the Dutch East Indian Army lecturing on German intrigues in the Dutch East Indies, said the Germans had succeeded in getting a large number of their nationals into the Dutch Colonial Army. There were no English, Americans or Japanese and only one Frenchman in that army. The Germans from Japan, Honghong, Singapore and New Guinea had fled to the Dutch East Indies where they were actively encouraging native unrest chiefly in order that the flame might spread to British India. These Germans lived largely in the Highlands of Java and went about in fezzes, taking to the natives.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

GENERATIONS REQUIRED TO RESTORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, May 13.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 13.

Speaking in the Wurtemberg Diet, the Minister of Finance admitted that it would require the labour of generations to restore Germany's commercial relations.

GENERAL MAHON MADE K. C. B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 12 noon May 13.

The Pressbureau states that General Bryan Mahon has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

COMMONS DEBATE ON GENL. MAURICE'S LETTER.

(Continued from Page 7.)

to note blank disappointment on faces of Mr. Asquith's supporters when his opening words "A good deal of misconception" made them realise that no real fight was intended. These journals describe Mr. Asquith's performance as feeble and half-hearted. As the "Daily Mail" says Mr. Asquith is not even an adroit parliamentarian now. He was out-generalled and out-fought.

The "Daily News" whose lobby correspondent admits that there was not a little admiration on the part of the members for a case made out by Mr. Lloyd George denounces the Premier's speech as an ex-parte statement enveloped in a cloud of envenomed and irrelevant rhetoric, and says the impudence of his proceedings in making the House of Commons a tribunal is the only crowning achievement of Mr. Lloyd George's career in the game of ingenious artifices.

The "Daily Chronicle" says issues were left in the same mischievous obscurity as before. An enquiry would have removed the harassing uncertainty for the public and the Army. It is difficult to feel happy at the manner in which the question was disposed of unless it is imagined that men in the Army do not matter.

Other papers acclaim the Premier.

PRIVITY IN COMPOSITION AND PUBLICATION OF LETTER.

MR. ASQUITH'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 0-5 p.m. May 13.

Mr. Asquith in the course of his speech in the House of Commons said neither he nor so far as he knew, any of his political friends had any privity in the composition and publication of General Maurice's letter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EULOGISED.

SYMBOL OF INEXHAUSTIBLE SPIRIT OF RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 0-5 p.m. May 13.

Mr. Lloyd George is regarded as the symbol of inexhaustible spirit of resolve of the British Empire. Had he fallen yesterday the flags would have waved in Berlin.

SIR E. CARSON ON ENQUIRY BY COMMONS COMMITTEE.

PREMIER ACCUSED "OF BLUFFING THE HOUSE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 0-5 p.m. May 13.

In the debate on the Maurice letter Sir Edward Carson said it was ridiculous to ask judges to decide a question of the Premier's honour but he appealed to Mr. Asquith not to insist upon an enquiry by a committee. Nothing more disastrous could be contemplated.

Mr. Page Croft accused the Premier of bluffing the House.

Lord Hugh Cecil said Mr. Lloyd George's speech was more effective as an attack on General Maurice than as a defence of the Government which had lost the national confidence. Only the fear of Mr. Asquith's return kept the Government in power.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING.

The majority in the division consisted of Ministers, most of the Unionists present, a number of Liberals and most of the Labour members. Apparently only one Unionist Mr. Aubrey Herbert voted with the minority. It is significant that of 260 Liberals less than half supported Mr. Asquith in his first assault on the Ministry.

LABOUR MINISTER ON REAL NECESSITY OF THE HOUR.

PRESERVATION OF UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 0-5 p.m. May 11.

The Minister of Labour in a speech in London referring to General Maurice's letter said the real necessity of the hour was the preservation of unity of the nation until victory was unquestionably won. He declared that intrigues would not be tolerated for the purpose of allowing disappointed persons to embarrass any Government. Even long-service generals could not arrogate what position they should occupy. The Minister said the recent special observations had surprised him regarding the powerful support manifested towards Mr. Lloyd George and the Government.

COMMENTS IN FRENCH PRESS

GRATITUDE FOR MR. L. GEORGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, May 10.
Recd. 12 noon, May 13.

The sentiment in France regarding yesterday's debate in the House of Commons is one of rejoicing at the triumph of a faithful friend and gratitude for Mr. Lloyd George's words of sympathy with France and increased confidence in victory owing to the British Cabinet having had the courage to realise and defend the unity of command.

The "Matin" says the conspiracy against Mr. Lloyd George missed fire. This is not the time for a parliamentary or military intrigue. Nothing ought to be allowed to diminish the authority of the British Government at the present.

The "Excelsior" says "We are at war" is the password for England and France.

GENERAL MAURICE PLACED ON RETIRED PAY.

DECISION OF ARMY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 12 noon, May 13.

The Press Bureau announces that the Army Council has considered Major-General Maurice's explanations and has decided that he be placed forthwith on retired pay.

ATTENDANCE AT CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

PROTEST BY REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 13.

The conference of the representatives of mining, textile and other industries at the Savoy Hotel passed a unanimous resolution protesting against the clause in the Education Bill compelling the attendance of persons between 14 and 18 at the continuation schools.

The Mining Association representative said that the proposal would affect from 15 t 25 per cent. of total labour in the mines of Britain and would probably mean a yearly reduction in output of from 20 to 28 million tons.

The representative of the Master Cotton-spinners' Federation said from 25 to 30 per cent. of the cotton trade workers were between 14 and 18 and if they were taken from the machines for any part of the day the machines would stop.

GERMAN CENSORSHIP AT KIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 11.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 13.

The Germans have established rigorous censorship at Kieff. The police raided the residence of Professor Grouchevsky, the President of the Central Rada, with the object of arresting him but Professor Grouchevsky escaped.

Petlioura, a member of the Rada was arrested but subsequently released. A detachment of officers attempted to arrest Salikovsky, the Government Commissary at Kieff. Salikovsky escaped.

CONSCRIPTION IN NEW FOUNDLAND.

GOVERNOR'S ASSENT TO THE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. JOHN'S (Newfoundland), May 13.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 13.

The Governor has assented to the Conscription Bill and the proclamation calling up all unmarried men by the 24th May. There have been six hundred voluntary enlistments during the past six weeks.

BREAKWATER AT CHEFOO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, May 13.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 13.

The Government has agreed to the appropriation of 111,400 taels monthly of Customs revenue during nineteen months for the construction of a breakwater at Chefoo, thus ensuring Chefoo where the British interests are predominant, remaining one of the principal ports in the North China coast in spite of the competition of Tsingtau.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES CONTINUE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN MUNICIPAL GRANARY BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 13.

Outbreaks of mysterious and destructive fires in Germany continue. The latest instances are the destruction of the Berlin municipal granary containing a thousand tons of cereals and also burning of 15,000 acres of forest near Oesterup in Westphalia.

BRITISH FRONT.

WORK BY OUR AIRMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 9-40 p.m., May 11.
Recd. 12 noon May 13.

A British communiqué says there is nothing to report except reciprocal artillery fire.

Mist interfered with air work yesterday. We brought down one enemy machine. Two British machines are missing. It has been ascertained that three further enemy machines were brought down on the 10th in addition to the eight reported.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF MONTECORNO.

A USEFUL OBSERVATORY.

COMMANDING ITALIAN TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 13.

Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy says that the Montecorno which was captured on the 9th May is 5,000 feet high. It formed an useful observatory for the Austrian artillery and commanded the Italian trenches on the Montetrappola.

GERMAN DUTCH AGREEMENT.

JOINT DEMARCHE BY ENTENTE MINISTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 13.

The "Morning Post's" Amsterdam correspondent says the Ministers of the Entente have made a joint *demarche* to the Foreign Minister respecting the Germano-Dutch agreement especially Germany's use of the Dalheim-Hamont railway pointing out the possible dangers to Holland from the transit of German goods. The Entente, however, will at present refrain from action.

PROMOTION IN INDIAN ARMY.

REASONS FOR ACCELERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. May 13.

Replying to General Croft, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the promotion of combatants in the Indian Army in war time was accelerated owing to a general acceleration of the promotion of combatants in the British Army. No similar ground existed for general acceleration of the promotion to a Major in the Indian Medical Service.

RAW HIDES FOR GOVERNMENT.

ORDERS FOR INDIAN KIPS FROM ENGLISH TANNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd 5-15 p.m. May 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Carr-Gomm affirmed that Messrs. A. Forbes had orders for 300,000 Indian kips from the English tanners and suggested that the firm should be placed on the Indian Kip Committee and no longer precluded from carrying on business.

Mr. Fisher replied that the present arrangement for the purchase of raw hides for the Government was being reconsidered in consultation with the War Office and he hoped that the decision would shortly be reached.

INDIAN LABOUR CORPS.

KING INSPECTS PARTY OF OFFICERS AND N.-C.-O.'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 2 p.m. May 13.

The King at Windsor to-day inspected a party of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Labour Corps commanded by Captain H. E. Muggridge composed of men from the United Provinces on leave from the West Front.

GERMAN FAILURE.

ENEMY ABANDONS A BIG PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says the weather is grey and cheerless on most of the battle front. The enemy has fallen considerably behind the amended time table. In the diary found on a captured German officer is an entry stating that a certain big attack planned near Albert, has been abandoned because the second naval division broke into Albert and indulged in a wholesale riot. The diary adds that the division was dealt with for disorderly behaviour and pillage. The same diary contains a running lament upon the havoc wrought by our airmen, punctuated by many casualty lists caused by their bombs.

Completed casualty returns which are available show that German wireless statements regarding our losses in the early days of the offensive were grossly exaggerated. The fifty-sixth division which the German wireless stated, was almost completely wiped out, lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, forty-three officers and 1,425 men.

The French troops operating along the gully of the Wyverbeek running southwards from Dickebuschlake to the eastern foot of Mont Kemmel have had considerable success.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R C W Belas, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A W Bell, Durhams.
Lieut O Bellamy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G J R Blackwell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G A Clarke, Dublins.
Capt F K Cummins, Connaughts.
Lieut-Colonel O St L Davies, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Duckworth, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W B Fraser-Campbell, Argylls.
Lieut J Gilmour, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C Gittings, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A J Hepburn, Garrison Artillery.
Capt E H Hodson, Cheshires.
Capt R M Johnstone, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt C B Kidd, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G E Lynch, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H A McKey, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H F Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt C Phethan, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W J Richardson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R B Ruddock, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel J D Scott, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Snaith, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut L F Stevens, East Surreys.
Lieut H Stewart, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut-Colonel W N Stewart, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G H Sutherland, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Sutherland, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H T L Wooster, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J C Walley, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Capt J A Young, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E T Baker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A G Boucher, Rifle Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut I M Campbell, Yeomanry.
Lieut E F Chettle, Middlesex.
Capt C Furze, Londons.
Lieut S J Griffin, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut D S Laycock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Mackay, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C H Rollason, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H W Sargeant, Londons.
Second-Lieut A I White, Shropshires.
Major C L Wilkinson, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Colonel J M Richardson, Garrison Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut R B Allan, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G H Airey, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W M Allan, Gordons.
Capt S L Amos, Dublins.
Second-Lieut F Aspden, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E S Atkinson, Field Artillery.
Lieut T Austin, Hussars.
Second-Lieut B H Balls, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A D Barnes, Londons.
Capt J A Batten-Pooll, Lancers.
Lieut R B Bennett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J G M Bernard, Munsters.
Lieut D D Berry, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Bingley, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut K G Blaikie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D J Blake, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H R Bourne, Field Artillery.
Lieut H M Boxer, Lincolns.
Capt R Boyd, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J L Boyton, Leicesters.
Capt A V Bridge, Irish Regiment.
Lieut A L Bryson, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt J L Burchnall, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Butterfield, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut L Caldicott, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S V Campbell, Border Regiment.
Lieut-Colonel H A Cape, Lancers.
Lieut K J Catto, Lancers.
Lieut L S Chamberlen, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F Chapman, Wellingtons.
Lieut-Colonel R Chapman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Cheesewright, East Lancs.
Lieut M S Close, Hussars.
Second-Lieut A P Cole, Londons.
Second-Lieut A T Combes, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut T R Cook, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Cooke, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt E S Cooper, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E G W Coward, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D M Crellin, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H R Cunliffe, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J Daly, Inniskillings.
Lieut A F D Darlington, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R B Davies, East Lancs.
Lieut L A De Jongh, Field Artillery.
Capt D Dempster, Medicals.
Capt M C M Denny, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E W Dewhurst, Yeomanry.
Lieut R L V Doake, Bedfords.
Lieut S Doig, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A G Doughty, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E Downing, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Duncan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Dunlop, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt J T Dunn, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut H Earp, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut K J Ebsworth, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W Edis, Londons.
Capt W H Edwards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S S English, Field Artillery.
Lieut J W Fairbrother, Hussars.
Second-Lieut M C Ellis, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut T Faulkner, Manchesters.
Capt J N Fergason, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut L L Firth, Lancers.
Second-Lieut M C Fitzgerald, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R K Fletcher, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L Forrer, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P R Fowler, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H Galbraith, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J Gemmill, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J W Gilman, Munsters.
Major H W Goldney, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W H Gow, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J C Grime, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt A W Groves, Shropshires.
Lieut G Haddington, Earl of, Dragoons.
Lieut A W Hammond, Engineers.
Major H G Harcourt, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Hardy, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E J B Harrison, Worcesters.
Major A A B Hay, Field Artillery.
Capt E J Henderson, East Lancs.
Lieut F Heydon, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut F Hilton, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P W Hoare, Garrison Artillery.
Capt S P Hodkinson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H Houghton, Manchesters.
Lieut L A Howe, Lincolns.
Capt J A Hudson, Engineers.
Lieut J Huntingdon, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W F Hyde, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T S Jennings, Connaughts.
Lieut E S T Johnson, Lancers.
Lieut A S Jones, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F F Kelly, Manchesters.
Lieut G H Kershaw, Manchesters.
Lieut L R Kettle, Lancers.
Second-Lieut E M Kiernan, Dublins.
Capt W P Lambert, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut H Lewis, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel E C Lloyd, Manchesters.
Lieut-Colonel A de L Long, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H Lumsden, Horse Artillery.
Lieut A E Maccall, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W H McCombie, Field Artillery.
Lieut D M McDougall, Royal Scots.
Lieut J R McIlroy, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A M Mackenzie, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W McKenzie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D Mackillop, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A A McLeod, Flying Corps.

LONDON, April 24.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Lieut H S Axtens Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J K Bell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T J Brophy, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut W Butler Leinsters.
Second-Lieut H J Capern, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Chapman, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut S G Clark, Londons.
Lieut-Colonel P A Clive, Grenadiers.
Lieut T P Craig, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut R J Dadd, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A W B Danne, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H Derbyshire, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E P Eastwood, Leinsters.
Capt T P Gibbons, Hertfords.
Major W H Gosse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Graham-King, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H S Green, Dragoon Guards.
Capt T Haddon, Cheshires.
Capt R L Hannah, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P. Hart, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut A Hetherington york Lights.
Second-Lieut J P Hewitt, Somersets.
Capt R Holland, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A G Holloway, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A M Hopkins, Rifle Corps.
Lieut W G Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Rev W H Kay, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut C L King, Hertfords.
Capt S H Lane, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A J Lawson, Trench Mortar.
Lieut Hon H F P Lubbock, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut E McKie, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut T G McVicar, Black Watch.
Lieut J A Main, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C B Martin, Londons.
Lieut A B Moyes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F G Norris, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W Norton, Leicesters.
Capt D C O'Rorke, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Palmer, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut W Park, Durhams.
Major D G de C Parry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Piper, Sussex.
Lieut-Colonel G K Priaulx, Rifle Corps.
Lieut F A Raynes, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut J L Roberts, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut E W Rose, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut R G Ross, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Shackleton, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F B Stonnill, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut W Stowell, Leinsters.
Capt J O G Stuart, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W M Surtees, Leinsters.
Lieut J Walshe, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major R D Warren, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut G West, Leicesters.
Lieut P H Widgery, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt F N Stanfeld, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Butler, Flying Corps.
Lieut H A Chuter, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Coombes, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt S Cross, Medicals.
Lieut R S Gaisford, Field Artillery.
Capt W B Gardner, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut P F Kent, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A B Reade, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D W Ross, Flying Corps

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut K Baker, Field Artillery.
Lieut A R Barran, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H Barrett, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J Brown, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut J R Buchanan, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F Burton, Sussex.
Major A C Campbell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut B M Carpenter, Middlesex.
Lieut J W Church, Hertfords.
Capt N Clark, Northamptons.
Capt J H Growse, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A W Houghton, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut F W Howden, Dublins.
Capt N F Humphreys, Tank Corps.
Lieut A James, Machine Gun Corps.
Rev J Kirk, Chaplain.
Capt H T Lukyn-Williams, Medicals.
Lieut R McCahon, Engineers.
Capt W H Madden, Irish Rifles.
Lieut-Colonel J T R Mitchell, Argylls.
Lieut-Colonel C B Morgan, Durhams.
Second-Lieut B P Mullane, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut I T V Norman, Engineers.
Lieut W G Orriss, Grenadiers.
Capt E A Pengelly, Engineers.
Lieut C F Robins, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt F A Single, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J T Smith, West Yorks.
Major A S Tween, Essex.
Second-Lieut B J Warne, Middlesex.
Major W E Warren, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A White, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B Williams, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A S Wood, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt C B M Hodgson, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW DROWNED.

Capt A E Alderson, West Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Lieut S A Alexander, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C E Allen, Sherwoods.
Capt W Anderson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Arnold, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W H Bailey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J W Barber, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R N Barker, Sherwoods.
Lieut A Barroll, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt C C C Barry, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut G M R Beard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E D Bebb, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T A Befching, Cheshires.
Capt C K Black, East Kents.
Lieut J B Boden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Bothamley, Sussex.
Lieut A R Bradbury, Cheshires.
Lieut E L Bradfield, Liverpools.
Major J B Brady, Rifle Corps.
Lieut R G Bremner, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Brindley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F H Bromley, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J Brown, Seaforths.
Capt W T Brown, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H B Buswell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H F Calder, Black Watch.
Major J W Cardew, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Charles, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J M F Chomley, Cornwalls.
Capt J F Christie, Hertfords.
Major A G Clerk, Hertfords.
Lieut E A Collins, Labour Corps.
Lieut W Collins, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A E W Cook, Cheshires.
Capt A G Cook, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A E G Cox, Garrison Artillery.
Capt G C A Cox, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut K R Craigie, Argylls.
Major C W Cripps, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Croser, Essex.
Capt P B Cullinan, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A V Curtice, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt T S Davis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N Darling, Leicesters.
Lieut W W Dean, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R M Delany, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut L P Denroche-Smith, Black Watch.
Capt D O Dighton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A A Dodd, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Dodwell, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut P K Doyle, Leinsters.
Capt K E Drake-Brockman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T C R Duckworth, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J W Ekins, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J A Evans, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J D T Eve, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut P J Facer, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A F Farey, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H T Farmer, Leicesters.
Capt G E J Farrell, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut D Ferguson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E G A Fitzgerald, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut G E Fitzgerald, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut S R Flannigan, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut W Fletcher, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F A Forrest-Bell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H Foster, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut L A S Fox, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H Foxon, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T L Frankland, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Fraser, Black Watch.
Major F F Freeman, Leinsters.
Capt F P Freeman, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J E Furness, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A C Gibbons, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut H L O Gill, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A H H Goddard, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A Gibbs, Welsh Guards.
Lieut A Gowans, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G C Grange, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G Grayson, Field Artillery.
Lieut G B G Gripper, Hertfords.
Lieut-Colonel G B de M Mairis, Dorsets.
Capt T Malcolmson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P A Malone, Munsters.
Second-Lieut R S Markham, Northumberlands.
Brigadier-General R H Massie.
Lieut J W Matthews, North Staffs.
Lieut H E L Mellersh, East Lancs.
Capt J C Miles, Lancers.
Second-Lieut J Mitchell, Inniskillings.
Lieut W S Mitchell, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut F J D Montgomerie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Morley, Field Artillery.
Capt T E Morton, Cavalry Special Reserves.
Second-Lieut F Mybrea, Lancers.
Second-Lieut E Noble, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt H A Oilett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Orchard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F F Pain, Lancers.
Lieut G J H Palmer, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut F C Parsons, Wiltshires.
Capt C E Pegram, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T H Phillips, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L W Pickard, Londons.
Lieut W de G Price, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G C W Pringle, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G R Reeve, Londons.
Lieut E E Roberts, Yeomanry.
Capt R B Rogers, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt S L Rozellar, Berkshires.
Lieut F C Russon-Bayliss, North Staffs.
Capt R H Saltmarsh, Field Artillery.
Lieut C Saxby, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J R Scoon, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut H S Scott, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R M Shaw, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut N L Shepard, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut M Sillars, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J S Slorach, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A J Sluman, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H L Smidley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E S Smith, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F J Smith, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut G Snook, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut M G Southwell, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H Sowden, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A E F Stafford, Lancs Fusiliers
Second-Lieut C J Stapley, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut J M Stebbings, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel C R H Stirling, Scots Rifles.
Lieut C de W Taylor, Hussars.
Second-Lieut E A Temperton, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H T Tilbrook, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Toovey, Lancers.
Captain P Trietus, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Utting, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel W B Vince, Londons.
Captain K D Waldenstorm, Special List.
Captain F V Wallington, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F Warren, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V G B Watkins, Warwicks.
Lieut M H Weighill, Wellingtons.
Lieut E H Wenham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J P White, Lincolnshires.
Captain T H White, East Lancs.
Captain D H Wickham, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut L Williams, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Williams, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Williamson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H G Willis, Manchesters.
Captain S Wilson, Lincolnshires.
Lieut F C Woods, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut B Wright, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J B M Young, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R D Zeederberg, North Staffs.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Major G E Cowley, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Crompton, Lancasters.
Captain F H Crouch, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain H A Curtis, Berkshires.
Captain W J Fogarty, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut A Kerr, Black Watch.
Captain J L Lee, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain J Leckie, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E F C Moore, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J H Pattinson, Durham Light Infantry.
Major S Rigg, Borders.
Second-Lieut I Skene, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Thackray, Lancers.
Second-Lieut J Thomson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A Wilson, Lancs Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut W M Jones, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L H Mathews, Warwicks.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Captain E E Mather, Medicals.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T Allen, Sherwoods.
Major C S Awdry, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R A Barker, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R G Brewster, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut S J Duckley, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut T O Burne, Berks.
Lieut C Chevallier, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R Conway, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut A G Crump, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major W S N Curle, Field Artillery.
Lieut A G Dignan, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut G H R Doman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F W D Eaves, Irish Regiment.
Captain J M Evatt, Medical Corps
Second-Lieut A M Field, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G Finch, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F N Fleming, Garrison.
Captain W G Gabain, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D L Hamilton, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T W Harris, Durham Light.
Lieut A P Harrower, Northumberlands.
Captain B M Henderson, Gordons.
Captain A F N Henstock, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W C Ibbott, York Light.
Second-Lieut B P Jenkinson, Yorks Light.
Major C E Johnston, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T J Johnston, Inniskilling.
Second-Lieut H J Jones, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut D E Long, West Kents.
Captain N. McConnochie Hampshires.
Captain I C Maclean, Medical Corps.
Second-Lieut A H Matthews, Royal Fusiliers
Lieut C R G Mitchell, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut U A Moore, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut J G O'Neill, Inniskilling.
Second-Lieut H Palmer, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Pointer, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Prime, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut Y J Reading, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T W T Richardson, Northumberlands.
Captain A H Robbins, Inniskillings.
Lieut R A Shann, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Simpson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G W Smith, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H T Smith, East Surreys.
J G Smith, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut D E Stanford, Dublin Fusiliers
Second-Lieut H S Stead, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Sturges, Manchesters
Lieut F M Sumester, Berks.
Second-Lieut M A Thompson, Northumberlands.
Captain D F Torrens, Medical Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Urry, Berks.
Second-Lieut C E Willcox, Warwicks.
Lieut.-Col A L Wrenford, East Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER

Second-Lieut R E Dusgate, Flying Corps.

PRISONERS

Captain K V Bailey, Manchesters.
Lieut W H E M Griffith, Manchesters.
Captain T W Leighton, Medical Corps
Lieut A L Miller, Black Watch.
Captain W O'Brien, Medical Corps
Lieut P A Phillips, East Lancs.
Captain D M Sprin, Medical Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J M Allen, Flying Corps
Lieut R B Brace, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L C F Clutterbuck, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Crosbee, Flying Corps.
Major H W Davies, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut D C Doyle, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C B Fenton, Flying Corps.
Lieut J A A Fergusson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Flere, Flying Corps.
Lieut P L A T Foster, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Logan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G R T Marsh, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C V Shakesby, East Yorks
Second-Lieut H J Sparks, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut R H Toplis, Flying Corps.

PRISONERS ARRIVED IN HOLLAND FOR INTERNMENT

Lieut C G Brown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J P Corcoran, Irish Regiment
Lieut J Fairbairn, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Matthews, North Lancs.
Lieut K S Morrison, Flying Corps
Lieut H Perks, Middlesex.
Lieut C W Snook, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H V Combes, London, should read Coombes.
Second-Lieut K H A Gross, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Hague, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieut N S Hall, Borders.
Second-Lieut H C Halliday, East Kents.
Second-Lieut T N Halstead, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P Hambro, Rifle Corps.
Captain M F Hammond Smith, Inniskilling.
Captain C H Harbinson, Medicals.
Lieut J H Harratt, Leicesters.
Captain S J Hawkes, Berkshires.
Lieut L J Hawkins, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut E Hay, Londons.
Second-Lieut J N Hetherington, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut N Heywood, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F G Hill, Leicesters.
Captain S T J Hodson, Leicesters.
Captain L Holbech, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut R J Hollingham, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W Holmes, Bedfordshires.
Second-Lieut D H Hopper, Garrison.
Second-Lieut A G Horton, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain G Hubbard, Leicesters.
Lieut S E Hucklebridge, West Yorks.
Major W J Hunt-Grubbe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Hunter, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J D Hunter, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Hunter, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut H Hutson, Yorks L I.
Lieut F D Jackson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Jessup, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain H Jones, Glosters.
Second-Lieut J E Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Jones, Leicesters.
Captain P F C Jourdain, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H Kelley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Keogh, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut F Keyes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A F Kibbey Warwicks.
Lieut D R Kinnier, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H J Knee, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut J Le G Lacy, Cambridgeshire.
Second-Lieut A Lapsley, Scots Borderers.
Captain W D Lawson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Leigh, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D W Lemon, Leinsters.
Lieut.-Col. A P H Le Prevost, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut G F Lewis, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut A J H Lord, Leicesters.
Lieut H C Lorimer, Cornwall L I.
Lieut C W Loveridge Engineers.
Second-Lieut H McBain, Durham L I.
Captain D P A McCann, Leinsters.
Capt J V Macartney Filgate, Field Artillery.
Lieut J D W McCracken, Camerons.
Captain J C Mcintyre, Black Watch.
Lieut J E Mackay, Scots Rifles.
Second-Lieut F Q Mckeown, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut N L McMillan, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F C Mangin, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut P Marion, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F G Marriott, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut A H Marshall, Scots Rifles.
Second-Lieut G H Martin, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut N H Mason, Rifle Corps.
Captain L S Mathias, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut T W Matthias, Garrison.
Second-Lieut V G Mathews, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J P Medwin, Rifle Corps.
Lieut J D S Menzies, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut J J Milne, Black Watch.
Major D G Moncrieff-Wright, Scots Rifles.
Second-Lieut C A Moon, Yorks L I.
Lieut R A Moon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Morland, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G F Moseley, Flying Corps.
Captain D E Mozley, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W T Munday, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R S Neilson, Scots Rifles.
Lieut C W Nicholas, Rifle Corps.
Captain J T S Nobbs, Leicesters.
Lieut A L Norbury, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L L Norris, Hertfords.
Lieut J K F Nowill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Nutbrown, Londons.
Second-Lieut T H Oakden, Borders.
Second-Lieut B H O'Brien, Leinsters.
Lieut R D Ogilvie, Black Watch.
Lieut P J Oryan, Inniskilling.
Captain W M Osborne, Service.
Major W F Panton, Leicesters.
Captain M E Park, Black Watch.
Lieut T F Parsons, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G T Paterson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Pearce, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Pearson, Field Artillery.
Captain C F C Penney, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A G Peters, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J M Philpots, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F J Pickarr, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut C H Pierce, Bedfordshires.
Lieut G Pitt, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C L Potter, Garrison.
Second-Lieut T Powell, Sherwoods.
Major F W H Pratt, Garrison.
Second-Lieut W Prior, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E J W Puttock, Field Artillery.
Lieut J G Rae, Seaforths.
Lieut E A R Rahbulla, Field Artillery.
Captain G N Read, Field Artillery.
Captain J J Readman, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut E A Richardson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W R Richardson, West Yorks.
Captain W F Richmond, East Lancs.
Lieut S A Rissik, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Roberts, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut A V Robinson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R C Robinson, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut R N Robson, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut S Robson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H N Rowland, Londons.
Second-Lieut N H Rubery, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut J A Sangster, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M Scott, West Kents.
Lieut. W Selby-Lowndes, Hussars.
Captain A Senior, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R L Sennet, Leicesters.
Lieut F G Shand, Black Watch.
Lieut C L Shaw, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut W H Shaw, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J W Shooter, Leicesters.
Lieut K N Simner, Engineers.
Lieut W J Slade, Garrison Artillery.
Captain C B Smith, East Lancs.
Lieut E H Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F E Sumith, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut J Stewart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Stocken, Field Artillery.
Captain T F Stubington, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Suthers, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain T M Swan, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W Swift, Cheshires.
Major M Talbot-Crosbie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Taylor, Lincolns
Captain J J V Taylor, Hertfords.
Lieut.-Colonel T G Taylor, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W Taylor, Leinsters
Captain G M Thomas, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B D Todd, East Yorks.
Captain A C Trimmer, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W H Tuck, Suffolks.
Captain G H Tucker, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G V Tverman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Tyndal, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F H Underhill, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut A R Urquhart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Walker, Manchesters.
Major P L E Walker, Hussars.
Second-Lieut W R Wallis, Londons.
Lieut J Walt-Hew, Field Artillery.
Rev H P Walton, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut V Ware, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R D Waterhouse, Field Artillery.
Captain C Weld, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut H D West, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut R R Wheatley, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H A White, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A Wickham, Londons.
Second-Lieut A F Wilkins, Cambridgeshires.
Captain A T A Wilkins, Entrenching Battalion.
Second-Lieut C Wilkinson, Engineers.
Major R M Wilkinson-Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Willis, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut C J Wilsdon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A K Wilson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut P M Wilson, Garrison Artillery.
Captain E R Wood, Cambridge.
Captain S Yorkston, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut S A Young, Londons.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain C W T Barker, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T C A Clarke, Leicesters.
Major J B T Gough, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut N F C Govan, Black Watch.
Captain A W Harvey, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut N S Hoggarth, Leicesters.
Lieut R G Holmes, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut C Hopewell, Yorks Light Infantry.
Lieut T D S McClaren, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W E Major, Leicesters.
Lieut J D Stewart, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W Stubbs, Leicesters.
Captain T A L Welch, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J F McL Wilkie, Black Watch
Second-Lieut G W Wright, Leicesters.
Lieut G W Young, Black Watch.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut C D Altre, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Overton, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED

Second-Lieut W R Muff, Yorks Lancs.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R N Anderson, Gloucesters.
Lieut J E Broad, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut A B Calcutt, Gloucesters.
Lieut R W Callison, Leicesters.
Captain E H H Carlile, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F Cartwright, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S S Charlton, Manchesters.
Rev H L Connor, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut A R Dougall, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A S F Gourlay, Scottish Rifles
Second-Lieut T E Graham, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H T Grice, Scottish Rifles.
Captain G F C Gudgeon, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut H B Harvey, Gloucesters.
Captain G S D Hillier, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut S Hope, Liverpools.
Captain P Hughes, Rifle Corps.
Lieut A P Hurd, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut B Johnston, Rifle Corps.
Captain G L Jones, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Lawrence, Berkshires
Second-Lieut M R Leaman, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain M Mallace, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut E R Pallett, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut D Perry, Hertfords.
Lieut-Colonel E C M Phillips, Hertfords.
Captain E I Powell, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G Rendall, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Rick, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T W F Rose, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain H J Skill, Middlesex.
Captain F P Smith, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E C Smyth, Leinsters.
Captain H E W Tealby, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S L Thirlby, Leicesters.
Lieut W B Thomas, Scottish Rifles.
Captain C G Webb, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H S Wotton, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J C Young, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lie

Government of India Finance Department.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1921
Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923
Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925
Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928
Repayable on the 15th September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

AND OF

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates

Free of Income-tax.

Principal and Interest secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of India.

War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928.

ISSUE PRICE :—Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for.

INTEREST :—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

SPECIAL RIGHTS :—War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Governmentof India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest on War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax is levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

FORM OF SECURITIES :—War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices :—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller ;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras ;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Brokerage of one-sixteenth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in the form of Indian Treasury bills made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES (Free of Income-tax)

FOR

Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE

Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 387-8.

6. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be purchased at any time at any post office conducting savings bank business subject to a maximum holding of Rs. 10,000 by any one person.

7. These certificates may be cashed at the post office of issue at any time during the 5-year period at rates not in any case less than the amount originally paid for the Certificates. These and other particulars can be ascertained at any post office.

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RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
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